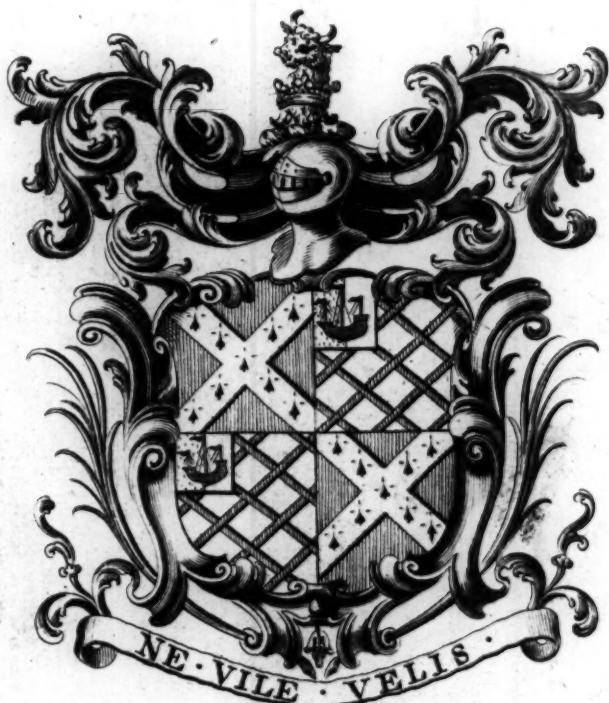


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Nov 2-68



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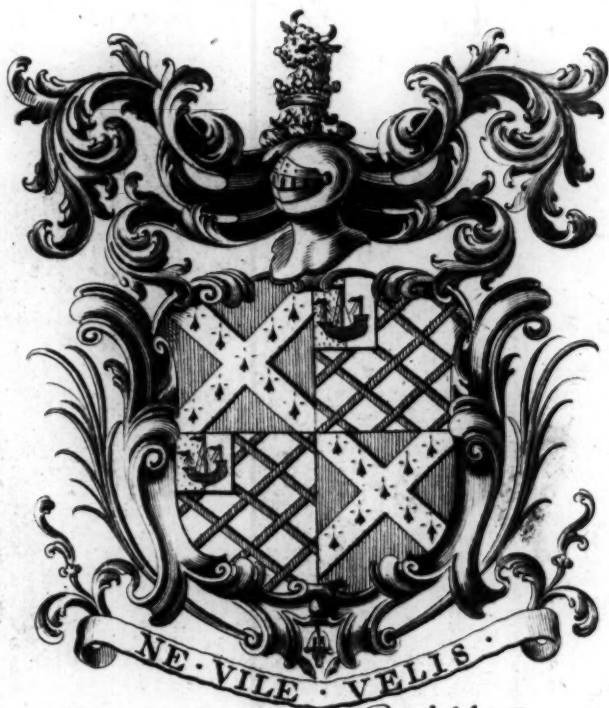
829. b. 30

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Nov 2-68



Cosmas Nevill Esq.
of Holt, Leicestershire.

829. b. 30

A WELSH
GRAMMAR

Or,
A short and easie Introduction
to the *Welsh* Tongue.
in 2 Parts.

viz.

I. A particular Account of the several Parts
of the *Welsh* Tongue ; with the Accidents and
Properties unto Them respectively appertain-
ing ; as Cases, Genders, Numbers, Conjug-
ations, Moods, Tenses, &c.

II. A full Syntax of each of those Parts :
shewing, What Places They peculiarly claim
in Construction ; and what Changes They
make in the Initials of one another, accord-
to the constant Tenor of stated Rules as there
in set down.

Whereunto is added,

A copious Alphabetical Table of Particles,
shewing the proper Effects of Them on the
Initials of subsequent words, if not suspended
by other more prevailing parts in the sentence.

By *W. G.* Rector of *Puncheston* in *Pembroke-*
shire. Anno Domini. 1724.

Carmarthen, Printed by *Nicolas Thomas,*

To the Secretary



49

1. 10.

52.



To the Reader.

Kind Reader.

THe Language methodized in this small Manual is such, as needs not that Any should enlarge on the Praise or Antiquity of It. For whosoever considers it, will be forc'd to confess, That not any Language this day in Europe is more copious and independent than It: And whosoever knows any thing of History, will acknowledge that It is as ancient, to say no more, as the Aborigines of Great Britain.

Its misfortune is, That It is not at all known in foreign Countreys, Unless in a small Province of France; and very little known in this our own Island, the Principality of Wales only excepted. Yet herein, the Language as well as Proprietors, did but share in the common Fate of all conquered Nations: For it is very obvious, that the Language of such, must as well give way to the Language of the Conquerors; as the Necks of the Inhabitants must truckle under the yokes of their Subduers.

The Inextensiveness therefore of any Language cannot, in justice or reason, be improved to the Prejudice of It's intrinsic worth. So that taking it for granted, That all Men, who know any thing of the British or Welsh Tongue, will readily give their suffrage for Its Antiquity, Copiousness, and Independency: I shall therefore on'y add a Word or Two, to remove the most popular as well as plausible Prejudice this Language doth labour under.

There are some, and Those not the least learned in the English Nation; who judging it a preposterous Chasm in the course of their Studies to be ignorant in the primitive Language of their own Countrey; and charmed with the masculine Force

To the Reader,

and sound of the *Welsh Tongue*; have bestow'd some Thoughts upon It. And as many as have apply'd Themselves thereunto with a requisite Resolution, have in a short time become great Proficients in it: while Others, who made fainter Applications, have had Their Spirits damp'd, and dropping Their Studies with Disdain, have layd the whole Blame on the Uncouthness and Ungrammaticalness of the Language.

But that these Gentlemen have been very much mistaken, 'tis hoped the following Treatise will evince. It will teach Them, that both the Parts and Construction of the *Welsh Tongue* are limited to certain easie and unalterable Rules; and those perhaps fewer in number than are incident to any other Language.

I must confess my self much beholden to those Two great Oracles of the *British Tongue*, both the Dr. Davies's: whose learned Grammars furnished me with some Rules & many excellent Hints; which with some Remarks I had my self made on the Language before I consulted those Books, have improv'd the Treatise to the Bulk wherein it offers itself now to thy View. If Thou hast those Grammars by Thee, compare Them with this: and Thou shalt find, that I have omitted nothing, contain'd therein, which I thought necessary to illustrate a Grammatical work; but that I have added several Things by Them omitted: which, how pertinently is humbly submitted to the Opinion of my Countrey men; who, 'tis presumed, are best able to Judge of the Performance.

April the 14th.
1724.

W. Gambold

At y Parchedig W. G. ar ei
Ramadeg Cymraeg.

MAe'ch Arfaeth odiaeth, ar Adeg gyflawn,
Roi'n Gyflwyn *Ramadeg*,
I'ch Cydwladwyr difyr, deg;
Wr ystig mwyn ar oſteg.
Dyſg hwn, o daliwn, fel dylid, fulw
Ar fail y Gelfyddyd;
Pair rwydd-deb, peraidd rydd-did
I'ch Gweithred bob parthed Byd.
Dyſg Sais y ddyfais, a'r ddefod, ddefnydd
A'i ddyfnedd diwaelod,
Gwir Hanes ei Gwraidd hynod:
Boddhewch eich Gwlâd, bydd iwch Glôd.
Bu *Ddafs* ddau, ddawnus, ddoeth, Dda'u henw,
Ddau Hen-wr ddiannoeth:
Ar trydydd wyt, Wr tradoeth!
Dilyn eu hôl, *Gambol* goeth.
Chwynnodd, olrheiniodd y rhain y Rhwyf'rau,
A'r ystyr anghywrain:
A'r Geiriau ſygarwa'u ſain,
Gwneï'r cwbl ſel cabolfain.
Cywreiniwch, hyſforddwch hwyl eich gyrfa,
Nes gorfod eich Gorchwyl:
Eich hynaws Gêf hoenus a gwyl
Wna parod hynt eich perwyl.

G. R. a'i cânt

7 dydd o Fawrth, 1722-23.

To my learned Friend and Neigh-
bour, the Revd. Mr. Gambold, upon
his *Welsh Grammar*.

SIR,

Long in barb'rous *Welsh* I went astray,
And talk'd by rote, as Countrey-fidlers play;
Broke *Priscian's* head as oft as when at School,
Nor thought the Language was confin'd to Rule :
Till your ingenious Pen improv'd my Sense,
And shew'd me Number, Gender, Mood & Tense;
Prov'd *Greece* and *Rome* excell'd us not in Speech,
This scarce as copious, scarcely That as rich,
No Wonder, when of old our *Druids* rul'd,
We read the *Gauls* came hither to be School'd.
But haste your *Lexicon* to publish too;
We still want Words to make us *Welshmen* through:
That copious Magazine, so fully stor'd,
All needfull Aid to Students wou'd afford;
And to our ancient speech such Lustre give,
That, *Phoenix-like*, its Ruins wou'd revive.
The softer Southern Tongues we then should slight,
As but for Women, or for Eunuchs fit:
For, sure, the stout and brave wou'd All uphold
A Language, like Themselves, that's masculine &
(bold.

D. Meredith.

Ad Patrem suum summè venerandum,
G. G. in Grammaticam ejus Cambro-
britannicam,

Johannis Gambold

Decatrystichon eucharisticon.

Cum dedit Eloquii, Spreto *Cicerone*, coronam
Effrons iuo 1 *Gallus* 2 patri :
Nomine Contracto, Laudis quia *Præco*
3 *Asinus* vocatus est dein. (paternæ,
Hoc mihi causa metûs, data ne Sententia lædat,
Gignatq; contumeliam.
Candida s ignoscat Lector; me scribere triplex
Linguae coegit dignitas.
Hæc tria *Cambriacam* linguam decorare videntur,
Ordo, Vetustas, Copia.
Tempora, ceu *Græcis*, Numerosq; Medosq; coercent
Ordo statq; Regulæ.
Idq; labore tuo liquet. Haud Majoribus illex
Vel Vita vel sermo fuit.
Nec Mirum ! Linguis quum nostra sit orta duabus
Insignis excellentiæ:
Troes in *Italia* *Græcam* junxere *Latinæ*;
Huc *Brutus* ambas attulit.
Copia verborum (procul Ostentatio vana
Esto,) ampla nobis est satis.
Vertitur asperitas vitio, quasi barbara, quod non
Sit Sermo delicior :
Britonas esse decent non molles *Prælia*; *Qualis*
Vir, talis est Oratio.
Perge, Pater venerande, Decus Lingua hæcce resu-
ductu tuo, ejus pristinum. niat,

1. Asinius Gallus, filius. 2. Asinio Pollioni
3. Asinus, non Asinius.

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There has been ready for some years past, by
the Author hereof, a *British Dictionary* in 2
Parts, viz. *English-Welsh & Welsh-English*.
The *English-Welsh* Part will consist of about 96
sheets, and contains all the *English* words and
phrases, that could be met with, alphabetically di-
stinct and distinguished into their several Accepta-
tions, and translated into the *Welsh* Tongue by a
multiplicity of proper Words and Phrases. The
Welsh-english Part will consist of about 40 Sheets,
and represents likewise all the *Welsh* Words that
could be met with, in their Alphabetical Order,
and

ADVERTISEMENT.

and distinguished into the several Series the Words will bear; together with the Genders and Numbers of Substantives and Adjectives, and the Conjugations of Verbs, respectively subjoyn'd. Both Parts will be printed on such a Letter as This, in *Folio*: And will be sold to Subscribers in Sheets at Three-half-pence a sheet, whereof 10 s. to be paid in hand, the Remainder on delivery of the Copies. But if any choose to Subscribe for single Parts, They must be content to pay at the Rate of seven Farthings a Sheet, whereof 8 s. in hand for the *English-welsh* Part, and 3s 6d. for the *Welsh-english*. Subscriptions will be taken in, by Mr Joseph Downing in Bartholomew-close in Westsmithfield London Mr. John Gambold in Christ-Church Oxford, Mr John Rogers Bookseller in Shrewsbury, Mr John Lewis Bookseller in Carmarthen, and by the Author Rector of Puncteston in Pembroke-shire; where a Specimen of the Work may be seen, and Printed Receipts given:

Errata.

Page 3. lines penult & ult: read thus. -lish, *Further*, *sturdy*, or *I*, in *Third*: in the ultima or monosyllables; as *I*, in the &c. pag. 4. cap. 4. under the word *Liquid*, read *fy*; *my*. p. 6. cap. 6. lin: 4. read, *Individual*. p. 12. l. 29. read, either. p. 13. l. 13. read, without an aspirate. p. 15. Cap. 15. l. 7. read, *Fæminine*. p. 16. l. 27. read, *ygar*. p. 17. l. ult. read, *ultimate*: p. 18. l. 12. read, *In*, *Lyd*, *Llyd*. p. 18. C. 17. l. 1. read, being. p. 20. l. 24. instead of *r*, read *tt*. p. 24. l. 11. read, *ef*, *o*, *efo*. p. 25. l. 4. read, *Hwynt-hwy*. ib. l. 27. read, that, which. p. 26. l. 21. r, all Persons. p. 29. l. 3. r, *Iaw* p. 30. l. 8. r *N*, or *R*. p. 31. l. 4. r, *Sgrifenn*, p. 42. l. 6. r, *Fe a'm*. ib. l. ult. r, *Wrandewir*. p. 45. l. 17. r, *Wrandewsid*. p. 52. Opt. mood, pres. ten. 3 pers. sing. r, *fyddai*. p. 53. preterperf. ten. r, *Hanfuwyd* or *Hanffuwyd* &c p. 54. l. 1. r, *Hanfyadir*, or *Hanffyddir* &c.

Pag. 58. l. penult. r, preter tense. p. 59. pres. ten. pl. num. r, *om*, *och*, *ant*. p. 62. l. 2. r, preter ten. p. 64. l. 10. r, but. p. 71. l. 25. for *ae*, r, *aie*. p. 74. l. 11. r, *cyd bo*. p. 77. l. 14 & 15. r. Initials. p. 78. l. 17. r, changeth its radical Initial into its soft: p. 79. l. 31. r, sometimes with a change of its Initial into its soft: p. 80. l. 25. r, *Canŵyll o gŵyr*. p. 81. l. antepenult. and penult. r, substantive. p. 84. l. 22. r, *Un gŵr*. p. 88. l. 15. r, for, or over me, thee p. 89. l. 3. r, *Y'th*, *y'n*, *y'ch*. ib. l. 4. r, singular. ib. l. 24. r, with their. ib. l. 27 & 29. r, *hunan*. p. 90. l. 3. [r, *Hwynt-hwy*. ib. l. 9. r, with, or without. p. 91. l. 3. r, as *Dywedwn ni*. ib. l. 30. r, *Efe*, *Ef*, *Fo*, *Efo*. p. 92. l. 14. r, *Hwynt-hwy*. ib. l. 27. r, The single personal Pronouns. p. 93. l. 2. r, *hunan*. ib. l. 5. r, If another personal Pronoun. ib. l. 18. r, *fy hunan*.

Errata.

p 59. l. 10. r, When *Hwn*, *Hwnu* &c have
Hwn &c in apposition. p. 96. l. 18. r, *A'm* of
A'm Tâd. ib. l. 20. r, *a'u*, or *a'u tād*. ib. l. ult.
r, *o'u tād*. p. 98. l. 11. r, dislevered. p. 100.
l. 15. r, be placed before the Verb. p. 102. l.
penult. r, *Cyfranna &r*. p. 103. l. 22. r, *Gwib*.
ib. l. 23. r, *d chelyn*. ib. l. 27. r, *chweugain*.
p. 108. l. 20. r, *Amwisgedig*. p. 112. Cap. 42.
l. 10. r, Discretives and Exceptives. p. 115.
l. 22. r, *achlan gelwyddau*. p. 116. l. 7. r, *a'u*
tād. l. 8. *a'u carodd*. l. 9. *a'i ben*, and *a'i phen*.
l. 10. *a'u pennau*. p. 117. between the 5th &
6th lines, insert, Before *M*. soft. as, *Anfeddylgar*,
of *Meddylgar*. l. 14. r, *letholodd*. between
Lines 32 & 33. r, *A'th comp. pro. soft. as*. p.
119. l. 7. r, *Cydfyw*. p. 123. l. 8. r, *Er*, præ.
Soft. as: ib. l. 16. r, *Eriard*. p. 125. l. 33. r,
Gyd d. prep. p. 130. l. 2. r, *Mo eim*. p. 132.
l. 15. r, *Seion*. ib. l. 27. r, *aaeryn*. p. 133. l. 9.
r, *O'utai*. ib. l. 30 and 31. r, *dwy-waith*. p.
134. l. ult. r, *gās eu geiriau*. p. 135. l. 12. r,
Y sawl a wnel hyn. Index. let. D. l. 5. r, Diphthi-
ongs, single, 23. letter T. l. 1. r, *Tawr*.

N. B. f, and f; c and e; have been sometimes
mistaken for one another in this work: and are
not taken notice of in this list of Errata's.






An Introduction to the
PARTS
OF THE
WELSH TONGUE!

CAP. I.

The Welsh Letters,

THE *Welsh* Tongue contains 27 Letters: *a, b, c, ch, d, dd, e, f, ff, g, ng, h, i, j, ll, m, n, o, p, ph, r, s, t, th, u, w, y.*

Whereof 13 are single Consonants: *b, c, d, f, g, h, l, m, n, p, r, s, t.*
And 7 are double: *ch, dd, ff, ng, ll, ph, th.*

Of these Consonants, 9 are mutable: *b, c, d, g, ll, m, p, r,* (which when radical, is ever attended with *h*) and *A.*

J, K, Q, X, and *Z,* are properly no *Welsh* Letters.

2 An Introduction to the Parts CAP 1

ters: nor are they wanted in words purely Welsh
In exotic words,

	J.	fi	fiertin, and sometimes J,
instead of	K. use	C. Cw. Cs.	as pronounced as y, in yet, yes: as <i>Jaca, Joan, Jam</i> <i>Habacuc</i> [es, John. <i>Cwestiwn.</i> <i>Alecander.</i>
	Z.	retained	as <i>Ezra.</i>

Of the 27 Letters, 7 are Vowels: *a, e, i, o, u, w, y.*
Whereof 4 are mutable: *a, e, o, w.*

Of the 7 Vowels, are made 23 single diphthongs,
and 18 double or compound diphthongs.

The 23 single diphthongs, are; *ae, ai, au, aw, ei, eu,*
ew, ia, ie, io, iu, iw, iy, oe, oi, ow, uw, wa, we, wi,
wo, wy.

Whereof 4. are mutable: *Ae, ai, au, aw.* And some-
times, *Ei.*

The 18 double or Compound diphthongs are, *iai,*
iai, iau, iaw, iei, ieu, iou, iow, wae, wai, wau, wow,
way, wei, weu, wiw, wow, wyw.

CAP. II.

The proper Force, or natural sounds of the Welsh Let-
ters

A acuted; sounds as A, in the English, *Man,*
Can: circumflexed; as A, in *Came, Dame.*
B; as in the English, *Book, Bake, Break.*
C; as in the English, *Can, Cane, Come:* never as in
Cistern.

Ch; as X, in the Greek: and being a radical, is ever
attended with, *w.*

D; as in the English, *Day, Door, Deep.*

Dd; as Th, in the English, *This, Thon, Though.*

Cap. 3 Of the Welsh Tongue. 31

E; acuted; as *E*, in the English, *Men*, *Tear*: circumflexed; as *Ea*, in *Bear*, *Fear*, *Tear*.

F; as *V*, in the English, *Have*, *Love*, *Glove*.

Ff; as *F*, in the English, *Foul*, *Fish*, *Feme*.

G; as *G*, in the English, *Get*, *Gone*, *Greet*.

Ng; as *Ng*, in the English, *Long*, *Thong*, *Strong*.

H; as *H*, in the English, *Hand*, *Hind*.. Note, that some had rather call this, an *Auxiliary*, than a *Letter*: because it serves only to aspirate the foregoing Consonants, as *Gh*, *Ph*, *Tb*; or the following Vowel, as *Ha*, *be*, &c.

I; as *Ee*, in the English, *Beer*, *Deer*; or as *Ea*, in *Clear*.

L; as *L*, in the English, *Law*, *Love*, *Low*.

Ll; has a sound peculiar to the *Welsh* only: and is pronounced, by fixing the tip of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, and breathing forcibly through the jaw-teeth; as if written in English, *Llb*.

M; as *M*, in the English, *Man*, *Crum*.

N; as *N*, in the English, *None*, *Can*.

O; acuted; as *O*, in *Gone*: circumflexed; as *O*, in *Bone*.

P; as *P*, in the English, *People*, *Plausible*.

Ph; as *Ph*, in the Greek; or *F*, in the English, *Fool*.

R; as *R*, in the English, *Ramble*, *Rich*, *Richard*.

S; as *S*, in the English, *Sight*, *Sick*, *Such*.

T; as *T*, in the English, *Hat*, *Fat*, *Tattle*, *Touch*.

Tb; as *Th*, in the English, *Thick*, *Thought*, *Mouth*.

U; as *I*, in the English, *This*: if circumflexed, as *ce*, in *Screen*, *Green*, *Between*.

W; as *O*, in the English, *To*, *Who*: if circumflexed; as *oo*, in *Boon*, *spoon*.

Y; in the penultima, antepenultima &c. as *U* in the English, *Further*, *Murdy*; or in *Third*: in the ultima or monosyllables; as *I* in the English, *Thin*, *Skin*, (except the

mon

4 *An Introduction to the Parts* Cap. 3. 4
 monosyllables, *Y, Ydd, Ym, Yn, Yr, Ys, Fy, Dy, My,*
 which sound *Y*, as in penultima:) and if circumflexed;
 as *ee*, in the English,, *Meek, seek.* The constant
 sound of *Y*, in the penultima &c; and its ordinary
 sound 'n the ultima; are both exemplified in that
 single English word, *Sundry.*

C A P. III.

The Parts of the Welsh Tongue.

THE Parts thereof are eight. *Noun, Pronoun,*
Verb, Participle; declined, *Article, Adverb,*
Conjunction, Preposition; undeclined. † Note
 that *Interjections* are ranked with the Adverbs.

Before We proceed any further; and because we
 shall have frequent Occasions to distinguish words
 beginning with the mutable Consonants, viz. *B, C,*
D, G, Ll, M, P, R, and *T,* by their Radicals, Softs,
 Liquids, and Aspirates; i. e. by the several proper
 Changes of their Initial Letters; which is one of the
 principal Parts of Construction: It will be necessary
 to premise in the next place a Type or Specimen of
 of such Changes; as followeth.

C A P. III.

A Type or Scheme of the Initial Changes of mutable
Consonants.

Radical.	Soft.	Liquid.	Aspirate.
eich; your.	dy; thy.	fy; my.	ei; her.
B. Bara.	Fara.	Mara.	Bara.
C. Câr.	Gâr.	Nghâr.	Châr.
D. Duw.	Dduw.	Nuw.	Duw.
G. Gwarth.	warth.	Ngwarth.	Gwarth.
Ll. Llaw.	Law.	Llaw.	Llaw.
M. Mam.	Fam.	Mam.	Mam.
P. Pen.	Ben.	Mhen.	Phen.
Rh. Rhâd.	Râd.	Rhâd.	Rhâd.
T. Tâd.	Dâd.	Nhâd.	Thâd.

Cap. 5 Of the Welsh Tongue.

Note that *M*, and *N*, also are aspirated in South-
wales: as *Ei mham*, Her mother, *Ei nhai*, Her ne-
phew.

C A P. V.

The occasional Changes of the Welsh Parts of Speech.

OF the 8 Parts of the Welsh Tongue, 5 Parts are
subject to occasional Changes. viz: *Noun*, *Pro-*
noun, *Verb*, *Participle*, and *Adverbs of Quality*.

The Changes are of 3 sorts. 1st of their *Initials*:
2^{ly} of their *Vowels*: and 3^{ly} of their *Terminations*.

Most Substantives and Adjectives, beginning with
mutable Consonants, are subject to these 3 changes.

as, *Câr*, a kinsman; *ei gâr*, *ei châr*, *fy ngheraint*,
Mwyn, (masc.) Kind; *Pwyn* (fæm.) *mwynion* (pl.)
Gwyn (masc.) white; *Gwen*, or *Wen* (fæm.) *Gwynion*
(pl.) *Llym* (masc.) Sharp; *Llêm*, or *Lem* (fæm.)
Llymion (pl.)

Mi, (pronoun) I. *Mi a darewais*, I have stricken: *A-*
darewaist di Fi! Hast thou stricken me? *Ti a'm taraw-*
aist I; Thou hast struck me.

Caru (verb) To love. *Ti a geraist*; Thou hast lo-
ved: *Carasant*; They have loved.

Caredig (participle) Beloved. *Dy Garedig chwaer*;
Thy beloved sister; *Fy Ngharedig chwaer*, My beloved
sister; *Eich Caredigion*, your beloved friends.

Adverbs, being formed of Adjectives, become such,
by putting *Yn*, In apposition to the Adjectives, which
change their mutable initial Consonants into their
soft. as, *Da*, (adjective) Good; *yn dda* (adverb)
Well; *Mwyn*, (adj.) Kind; *yn fwyd* (adv.) Kindly.

Initial Vowels are also capable of occasional Chang-
es. Some of changing one Vowel into another; as *A-*
berth, A sacrifice, pl: *Ebyrth*: *Atal*, To stop; *Ety!*,
He will stop; &c. And All, of taking the Aspirate *H*.

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before them: as, *Addewid*, A promise; *ei Haddewid*, her promise; &c. which Diphthongs also are; as, *Ed-do*, Ones own; *ei Heiddo*, her own; &c.

Of these several Changes; see in the Chapters of the several Parts, both Introduction and Construction: And of the initial Permutations in particular, see Chap. 43.

C A P. VI.

The Welsh Nouns.

W*Elsh* Nouns are of 2 sorts: *Substantives*, & *Adjectives*. Nouns *Substantives* are 2 fold: *Proper*, and *Common*. A Noun *Substantive Proper*, is proper to that Individual which it betokeneth; as *Dafydd*, David; *Llundain*, London. And a Noun *Substantive Common*, is common to all of the kind: as *Dyn*, A man; *Anifail*, A beast; *Trêf*, A Town; *Afon*, A river. And both sorts of Nouns *Substantives* are such, as need no other word to shew their signification.

We shall consider Nouns *substantives* in general in their 3 main Accidents only: viz. *Cases*, *Numbers*, and *Genders*.

C A P. -VII.

The Cases of Welsh Substantives.

W*Elsh substantives* have the force or signification of 6 *Cases* in both Numbers; though They are not varied in their Terminations. They be distinguished only by Prepositions set before them, or in their Construction; varying Their initial Letters, if mutable, answerable to their dependance on the preceding words: as, *Ty*, An house; *dodrefn fy Nhŷ*, The furniture of my house; *Iw Dy*, To his house; *Pryn-*

Cap. 8 of the Welsh Tongue.

odd Dŷ, He bought an house; O Dŷ, O house; All-
an o'i Thŷ, Out of her house.

C A P. VIII.

The Numbers of *Welsh Substantives*

W *Elŷ Substantives* have ordinarily 2 Numbers: the Singular, and the Plural.

They seem also to have the Dual number: viz. when *Dwy*, or *Deu*, [Two, or Both] may be properly compounded with a substantive; as, *Dwyglust*, *Deudroed*, *Dwyllaw*; Two [or, both his or her] Ears, Feet, Hands: Or when *Dau*, or *Dwy*, are put in apposition with a substantive; as, *Dau iŵr*, *Dwy wraig*; Two men, Two women: where *Gŵr* and *Gwraig*; as well as *Dau*, and *Dwy*, may seem to be of the Dual Number.

Substantives, compounded or put in apposition with Numerals: instead of the Plural, use the Singular number: as, *Wythnyn*; Eight men; *Pymtheg Gwraig*, Fifteen women; *can-march* or *can march*, An hundred horse. see Cap. 33.

Some Substantives want the Singular number: as, *Gwartheg*, Cattle; *Rhieni*, Parents. Others want the Plural: as *Bara*, *Halen*, &c. Words importing Quality; as *Dewrder*, *Haelioni*, *Llawenydd*, &c. Generally words ending in *Rwydd*, *Dra*, *Der*, *Deb*, *In*, *Ni*, *Wg*, *Web*, *Awd*, and *Ant*: the names of metals; as *Aur*, *Ar-ian*, &c. most Diminutives; as *Dynys*, &c. and all Proper names.

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C A P. IX.

The Numbers of Welsh Substantives, how formed.

SOME Substantives have their *Singulars* formed of their *Plurals*; adding *In*, or *En*, to the plural termination; and either changing their Vowels or Diphthongs into other Vowels or Diphthongs: as, *Plant* *Plenty*; *Brâg*, *Bregyn*; *Caws*, *Cosyn*; *Rbawn*, *Rhowyn*; *Chwain*, *Chwannen*; *Gwair*, *Gweiryn*; *Haid*, *Heidd*; *Gwial*, *Gwialen*. Or not changing their Vowels at all, as, *Matwod*, *Matwoden*; *Llygod*, *Llygoden*; *Sér*, *Seren*: and all names of Trees; as *Derw*, *Derwen*; *Drain*, *Drainen*; &c.

Some Substantives have 2 *Plurals*; the one formed of the other: and the latter importing Great abundance. as *Yd*, and *Ydan*, of *Yden*, or *Ydyn*, *Haid*, and *Heiddieu*, of *Heidd*.

But generally, the *Plural numbers* of substantives are formed of their *Singulars*: and that 3 ways.

1st By adding only a syllable to the termination of the *singular*.

2^{ly} By changing only the Vowels or Diphthongs of monosyllables into other Vowels or Diphthongs: Or by changing the Vowels or Diphthongs of both the ultima and penultima of Polysyllables into other Vowels or Diphthongs.

3^{ly}. By changing the Vowels or Diphthongs of the *Singular*; and adding to the Termination too. And of each of these ways, in order.

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C A P. X. Plurals of Substantives, made; by adding only a Syllable to the Terminations of their Singulars.

TH E Syllables usually added to the Singulars of Substantives, to render them Plurals; are those which follow.

Ai, or *Eu*. as, *Tad*; pl. *Tadau*, or *Tadeu*.
Aint. as, *Gof*; pl. *Gofaint*.
Ed. as, *Merch*; pl. *Merched*. *Prof*; pl. *Prwyd*.
Edd. as, *Ewyn*; pl. *Ewinedd*. *Bys*; pl. *Bysedd*.
En. as, *Ych*; pl. *Ychen*.
I. as, *Perth*; pl. *Perthi*. *Prophwyd*; pl. *Prophwydi*.
Iaid. as, *Eog*; pl. *Eogiaid*. *Hebog*; pl. *Hebogiaid*.
Iau. as, *Esgid*; pl. *Esgidiau*.
Ion. as, *Cyngor*; pl. *Cyngborion*. *Hoel*; pl. *Hoelion*.
Od, [generally of Animals.] as, *Cath*; pl. *Cathod*.
Colommen; pl. *Colommennod*. *Draenag*; pl. *Draenogod*.
Oedd. as, *Nef*; pl. *Nefoedd*. *Tir*; pl. *Tiroedd*.
Odd. as, *Tref*; pl. *Trefydd*. *Maes*; pl. *Maesydd*.
Or. as, *Gwayw*; pl. *Gwaywyr*.

+ Note, that some words add 2 syllables, as, *Gordderch*, *Gordderchbadon*; *Llif*, pl. *Llifogydd*, and *Llifiriant*; *Glaw*; pl. *Glawgydd*.

C A P. XI.

Plurals of Substantives formed, by changing only the Vowels or Diphthongs of the Singulars.

TH E changeable Vowels are, *A*, *E*, *O*, and *W*. And the changeable Diphthongs are, *Ai*, *Au*, *Aw*, and sometimes *By*, as hath been noted Chap. I.

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The Changes of Vowels and Diphthongs in monosyllables, stand thus:

MONOSYLLABLES, and their Compounds, that have *A* for their Vowel in the Singular; turn *A*, into *Ei*, in their Plural: as, *March*, pl. *Meirch*, &c. And sometimes into *Ai*; as, *Brân*, pl. *Brain*.

E, in the singular, is sometimes changed into *Y*, in the plural. as, *Cerdd*; pl. *Cyrdd*.

O, in the Singular, is regularly changed into *Y*. as, *Fforch*, pl. *Ffyrch*: *Ffordd*, pl. *Ffyrdd*: &c. Except *Tonn*; pl. *Tonnau*.

W, in the Singular, is regularly changed into *Y*. as, *Blwch*, pl. *Blych*: *Twrch*, pl. *Tyrch*. *Gŵr*, pl. *Gwyr*, is an anomal.

Ä, is changed into *Ai*, or *Ei*. as, *Draen*, pl. *Draen*. *Maen*, pl. *Mein*.

Oo, in the singular, is turned into *Wy*, in the Plural. as, *Croen*, pl. *Crwyn*: *Oen*, pl. *Wyn*. And one into *Ä*; as, *Troed*, pl. *Traed*.

The Changes of Vowels in Dissyllables, to render them plurals; stand thus:

Such as have *A*, both in the ultima and penultima of their singulars change the *A*, of the penultima into *E*, and of the ultima, into *Y*, as, *Aradr*, pl. *Erydr*: *Toradr*, pl. *Terydr*: *Cadarn*, pl. *Cedryn*. And sometimes the *A*, of the ult: into *Ai*: as, *Dafad*, pl. *Defaid*.

Such as have *A*, in the penult: and *E*, in the ult change *A*, into *E*; and *E*, into *Y*. as, *Castell*, pl. *Cestyll*; *Padell*, pl. *Pedyll*. And some [as, poetically altered,] change the *E* of the ult: into *I*: as, *Casseg*, pl. *Cessig*; *Carreg*, pl. *Cerrig*; *Maneg*, pl. *Menig*. &c.

Such as have *A*, in the penult: and *W*, in the ult change

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change the *A*, into *E*; and the *W*, into *Y*, as, *Afswm*, pl. *Efswm*, &c. Others change the *A*, into *Ei*; and retain the *W*: as, *Carw*, pl. *Ceirw*; *Tarw*, pl. *Teirw*; *Marw*, pl. *Meirw*.

Such as have *E*, in the ult: [and not having *A* in the penult: as above] generally change that *E*, into *I*, as, *Cyllell*, pl. *Cyllyll*; *Gwyddel*, pl. *Gwyddyll*; *Gwden*, pl. *Gwdyn*; *Cymen*, pl. *Cynnyrn*.

O, in the penult: and *W*, in the ult. the *O*, is changed into *E*; and the *W*, into *Y*, as, *Cegurn*, pl. *Cegyrn*.

Such as have *O*, in the penult: and *A*, in the ult. turn *O*, into *E*; and *A*, into *Y*, as, *Efollach*, pl. *Efyllch*.

Such as have *Y*, in the penult: and *A*, in the ult. change only the *A*, of the ult: into *Ai*, or *Ei*, as *Llyfant*, pl. *Llyffaint*, or *Llyffeint*; *Llygad*, pl. *Llygaid*, or *Llygeid*.

Note, that there is no change made in the Vowels or Diphthongs of Substantives, to render them Plurals; save in the *ultima*, and *penultima*. Those of the *Antepenultima* remain unaltered; except *Mab*, pl. *Meibryn*.

C A P. XII.

The Plurals of Welch Substantives formed, both by the change of the Vowels or Diphthongs, and the Addition of a Letter or syllable to the termination of the Singular too.

N monosyllables, and their Compounds; *A*, is changed into *Ei*, as, *Mab*, pl. *Meibion*; *Gwas*, pl. *Gweision*; *Arb*, pl. *Eirchion*. In others, into *E*: as, *Câr*, pl. *Cercant*; *Gwal*, pl. *Gwelydd*; *Carn*, pl. *Cernydd*; *Nant*, pl. *Nentydd*.

Ai, in monosyll: is changed into *Ei*; and sometimes *Ei*: as *Maen*, pl. *Meini*; *Saer*, pl. *Seiri*; *Mae*, pl. *Menydd*; *Caer*, pl. *Ceurydd*. Yet some of these sometimes make no change, and only take the Addition as, *Mæd*, *Moes*, pl. *Mæni*, *Mæsydd*.

Ai, in monosyll: is changed into *Ei*; adding *Iau* as, *Nain*, pl. *Neiniau*; *Caid*, pl. *Ceibiau*; *Gair*, pl. *Gairiau*; &c. Some Polysyll: doe the same: as *Culair*, pl. *Cadeiriau*. These are excepted, which, retaining *A* only throw away *I*: *Naidr*, pl. *Nadrnedd*; *Gwraig*, pl. *Gwragedd*.

If no consonant follow *Ai*; *Ai*, both in monosyll: and Polysyll: is turned into *Ei*; and a syllable of some other termination added. as, *Nai*, pl. *Neiaint*; *Carrai*, pl. *Carreiau*; *Gwippai*, pl. *Gwippeid*; *Cardotai*, pl. *Cardotteion*.

If *Nt*, follow *Ai*, the Plural both of monosyll: and of polysyll: is regularly made; by throwing away *T*, adding *Iau*, and observing the change of *Ai* into *Ei*: as, *Braint*, pl. *Breiniau*; *Haint*, pl. *Heiniau*; *Rhagorfraint*, pl. *Rhagorfreiniau*: though *Breintiau*, *Heintiau*, and *rhagorfreintiau* be also, but unaptly, used.

Others are made, by throwing away *I* from the diphthong, and *T* from the termination, and doubling *N*: as, *Daint*, pl. *Dännedd*.

Au, in monosyll: is sometimes changed into *Ew*, and sometimes not changed at all. as *Pain*, pl. *Pennod* or *Painod*; *Caul*, pl. *Ceulau* or *Coulau*.

Aw, is changed, etther into *Ew*; as, *Cawr*, pl. *Cewri*: Or into *O*; as *Awr*, pl. *Oriau*; *Llawr*, pl. *Lloriau*; *Tlawd*, pl. *Tlodion*; &c. Or sometimes into *Ow*; as *Cawg*, pl. *Cowgiau*; *Trawst*, pl. *Trowstiau*. And sometimes not changed at all; as pl. *Trawstiau* *Cawgiau*, &c.

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Ei, in monosyll: ending with two Consonants, is changed into *A*: as *Eleidr*, pl. *Elaedron*; *Nesidr*, pl. *Nadroidd* or *Nadrodd*.

W, in monosyll: as also in the ultima of Polyfyll: is changed into *I*; with the addition of *Au*, or *Od*, and of *Ion*, in Adjectives: as *Bwrdd*, pl. *Byrddau*; *Arddwrn*, pl. *Arddyrnau*; *Hwrdd*, pl. *Hyrdod*; *Hwch*, pl. *Hychod*; *Bwrn*, pl. *Brynion*.

A, in the ult: of Polyfyll: is changed into *E*, with *Ydd* added: as *Porsa*, pl. *Porsydd*; *Tyrfa*, pl. *Tyrseydd*.

W, in the ult: and penult: is often changed in both places into *I*; with, or without aspirate: as *Cwmwl*, pl. *Cymylau*, or *Cymhylau*.

C A P. XIII.

The Genders of Welsh Substantives.

WELSH Substantives have respectively 5 Genders. The Masculine, the Feminine, the Common, the Doubtful, and the Epicene.

The Proper names of Men, Winds, Months, Days of the week, Also Qualities good and bad, Metals; and the Infinitive moods of verbs, when used Substantively; are, in their natures, Masculines.

The Proper names of Women, Countreys, Cities, Places, Rivers, Also the Appellatives of Trees and Stones: are of the Feminine gender.

Words that are common to both sexes; as, *Llatai*, *Cardotai*, *Gennad*, *Baban*, *Plentyn*: are of the Common of two Genders.

Such words are of the Doubtful Gender, which (being not distinguished by sex) are indifferently used in the Masculine or in the Feminine gender. As *Lebydwriaeth*, *Datcuddiad*, *Achos*, *Adail*, *Ammod*, *Clod*, *Hedd*.

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Hedd; and many others.

The Appellatives of *Birds*, *Beasts*, and *Fishes*, are in their natures of the *Epicene* gender: that is some, *Masculines*; Others *Fæminines*. Yet under the same Gender are both sexes comprehended: and are distinguished only, by adding *Gwr-ryw* to the Substantive, to signify the Male; and *Benyw* to signify the Female; whatever Gender the Substantive be of. as *Eryr Gwr-ryw*, *Eryr benyw*; An He or she eagle: *Colommen wr-ryw*, *Colommen fenyw*; An He or She pidgeon. Ever giving the additional words *Gwr-ryw* and *Benyw* an Initial proper to the Gender the Welsh word of the Animal is of.

But forasmuch as these 5 Genders be reducible to those 2 prevailing Ones; viz: *Masculine*, and *Fæminine*: And forasmuch as all Substantives do naturally fall into one or other of these 2 Genders: we have thought convenient to lay down this one general Rule following, to assist in the finding out of the proper Gender of the Substantive given; provided the Substantive begin with one or other of the mutable Consonants. And as to words beginning with immutable Consonants, or with Vowels; seeing no Rule can be given for them: We refer the Student to the *Lexicon Cambro-britannicum*, shortly to be printed, if it meet with due Encouragement.

Rule. Any word, beginning with any of the mutable Consonants, except *Ll* and *Rh*; if upon putting *Y* in apposition before it, its initial Consonant doth naturally change into its Soft; as, *Bottas*, *Y Fottas*; *Caseg*, *Y Gaseg*; such Words are infallibly of the *Fæminine* Gender: But if the initial Consonant change not thereupon, We may justly conclude such words to be of the *Masculine* Gender; as, *Brethyn*, *Y Brethyn*; *March*, *Y March*.

C A P. XIV.

Nouns Adjectives.

Nouns *Adjectives*, as being only the Qualities of Substantives, must therefore of necessity be joyned to Substantives, ere their signification be fully known.

Nouns Adjectives are to be considered in 4 fold Regard.

1.

{ in regard of their

Genders.

2.

Numbers.

3.

Terminations.

4.

Comparisons.

C A P. XV.

The *Genders* of *Nouns Adjectives*.

NOUNS *Adjectives* have respectively 3 *Genders*: The *Masculine*, the *Feminine*, and the *Commonne*.

The *Masculine* Gender is the Radix or Fountain of the *Feminine*.

The *Feminine* is formed of the *Masculine*, 2 ways.

I. By changing only the initial or radical Consonant (if mutable) into its Soft: as *Blasus*, masc: *Flo-sus*, fæm. *Cariadus*, masc. *Gariadus*, fæm. *Da*, masc. *Dda*, fæm. &c.

II. Both by changing their radical initial Consonants (if mutable) into their soft; and changing their Vowels too.

Of

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Of Fæminines, which change the Vowels of their Masculines, observe:

1st That *W*, being the ultimate Vowel of the Masculine, and having a Consonant following it, is changed into *O*, in the Fæminine: beside the change of the initial Consonant, if mutable: as *Brant*, masc. *From*, fæm. *Crymm*, masc. *Gromm*, fæm. *Ffloch*, masc. *Ffloch*, fæm. *Hwn*, masc. *Hon*, fæm. &c. Also *Hwnnw*; which changing the *W*, in both the ultima and penultima into *O*, makes *Honno* in the fæminine gender.

2ly That *Y* being the ultimate Vowel of the Masculine, with a Consonant following; the *Y*, is changed into *E*, in the Fæminine: besides the change of their radical Consonants, if mutable: as, *Brych*, masc. *Frech*, fæm. *Gwyn*, masc. *Wen*, fæm. *Melyn*, masc. *Felen*, fæm. *Tynn*, masc. *Denn*, fæm. *Hysp*, masc. *Hesp* fæm. *Sych*, masc. *Sech* fæm.

Except *Cyndyn*, *Gwych*, *Erichyll*, *Gwyllt*, *Hydyn*, *Hylyn*, *Serfyll*, *Tywyll*: which ordinarily change not the Vowel *Y*.

Such Words are of the *Commune* gender, which, beginning with Vowels or mutable Consonants, change neither their Consonants, nor their other Vowels: but remain the same in their Fæminines that they were in their Masculines. as, *Absennol*, *Eiriach*, *pl*, *Iradd*, *Odiach*, *Uchel*, *Wtressan*, *Ysgan*, *Chuch*, *Teiger*, *Ffol*, *neillduol*, *Siaradus*.

†, Note there are two other Changes of the initial mutable Consonants of *Adjectives* in Construction; which are common to both the *Masculine* and *Fæminine* Genders: viz. into their *Liquids*; as, *Fyngaredig* frawd, *Fyngaredig* chwaer: or into their *Aspirates*; as, *Ei charedig* frawd, *ei charedig* chwaer.

Of the *Plural number of Adjectives.*

THE *Plural number* of such *Adjectives* as have *Plurals*, is formed of the *Masculine gender*; and that without any natural Change of their initial Letters. However an occasional Change they have of their initial mutable Consonants; when a preceding Pronoun doth so require it. as, *Fy mryntion frattiau*, *Dy fryntion frattiau*; of *Brwnt*, *Fy ngbareddigion frodyr*; *dy goredigion frodyn*; of *Caredig*.

The *Plurals* of *Adjectives*, are formed of singular *Masculines*; 2 ways.

I. By adding only to the singular Termination; which Addition is generally *Ion*, or *On*: as, *Crych*, pl. *Crychion*; *Du*, pl. *Duon*; *Gwyn*, pl. *Gwynion*.

II. By either changing the singular Vowel, with an Addition; or by adding another Vowel to the ultimate Vowel of the singular, and without an Addition:

Of those *Adjectives* which change their singular Vowels, and admit of an Addition too: note,

1st That *A*, being the Vowel of the singular number, is in the *Plural* changed into *Ei*. as, *Gwag*, pl. *Gweigion*; *Glâs*, pl. *Gleision* *Marw*, pl. *Meirwon*; *Balb*, pl. *Beilchion*; *Dall*, pl. *Deillion*,

2ly That *Aw*, in the singular, is changed into *O*, in the *Plural*: as, *Tlawd*, pl. *Tlodion*.

3ly. That *W*, in the Singular, is made *Y*, in the *Pl.* as *Llwm*, pl. *Llymion*; *Trwm*, pl. *Trymion*; *Brwnt*, pl. *Bryntion*.

Of those that are made *Plurals*, only by adding another Vowel to the ultimate Vowel of the Singular. Observe,

That many *Adjectives*, having *A* for their ultimate

C

Vowel

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Vowel in the Singular, are made *Plurals*; either by subjoyning *I* to that *A*: as *Llydan*, pl. *Llydain*; *Bychan*, pl. *Bychain*; *Byddar*, pl. *Byddair* (*Byddariaid* being a plural Substantive :) and *Arall* (which changing also the *A* of the penult: into *E*, makes) *Eraill* pl. Or by changing *A*, into *Ei*: as *Marw*, pl. *Mairw*; *Balch*, pl. *Beilch*.

Many *Adjectives* want their *Plurals*. as, *Da*, *Gla*, *Têg*, *Hagar*, *Serfyll*, *Hyll*, *Erchyll*, *Tywyll*, *Hên*, *Hydyn*, *Cyndyn*, *Fflwch*: Altho' Poets, to some of these give a *Plural*: And all *Adjectives* ending in *Aid*, *Aidd*, *Ig*, *In*, *Llyd*, *Us*, *Og*: *Trugaregion*, being rather a plural Substantive.

C A P. XVII.

The Terminations of *Adjectives*.

THE Terminations of *Adjectives* being numerous; and, most of Them, of little material Use to be here enumerated: It may suffice therefore, to note only such *Terminations*. as are significative of some peculiar signification.

Denoted therefore is by the *Termination*

Aid: the metal or stuff whereof a Thing is made as, *Euraid*, Golden; or made of Gold: *Ariannaid* Silver-, or made of silver. &c.

Aidd: Likeness or Quality. as, *Philosophyddaid* Philosophical, Philosopher-like; *Morwynaidd*, Maiden-like.

Awl: poetically for *Ol*.

Ddwyn: Bearing or Having. as *Gledddyddwyn* *Ysgwyd-ddwyn*; Bearing or having a Sword or shield.

Fawr. Greatness of some thing as, *Glofawr*, great repute; *Treulfawr*, Costly; *Painfawr*, Of great pains.

Gar: Given or addicted to. as, *Lletteugar*, Given to hospitality; *Gwingar*, Given or addicted to wine.
Ig: Generally relating to a Countrey or Place.
Seisnig, *Cymreig*, *Dinesig*, *Mynyddig*: Of or belonging to England, Wales, the City, the Mountain, English, Welsh, City-, Mountain-. And sometimes Quality: as *Gwenwynig*, Poisonous.

In: The Substance whereof a Thing is made. as, *Meinin*, Of, or made of stone; *Gwydrin*, of, or made of glass.

Lyd, and *Llyd*: An ill or unbecoming Quality. as, *Nychlyd*, Pining, infirm; *Bawlyd*, Nasty, dirty; *Gwenwynlyd*, Poisonous; *Dysrlyd*, Watery.

Lym: Very, intensely. as, *Poethlym*, Very hot; *Synwyrllym*, Very wise.

Og: Having or Abounding with. as, *Brwynog*, Rushy, abounding with rushes; *Aeliog*, Having (thick or large) browses; *Troediog*, Having feet.

Ol: Quality. as *Synhwyrrol*, Prudent: *Gormesol*, Oppressive.

Us: Quality. as *Heinus*, Sickly; *Trefnus*, Methodical; *Melus*, Sweet; *Cariadus*, Loving; *Ofnus*, fearful.

Wlw: Deserving, worthy. as, *Ceiswiw*, Worthy to be sought.

Wych: Very, or Superlatively. as, *Haelwych*, Very noble or generous; *Mawrwych*, Very great.

C A P. XVIII.

The Compariſon of Adjectives.

Adjectives have 3 degrees of Compariſon. The Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative. The Positive, being the Fountain or Original word, betokeneth a Thing, without any regard

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to; or comparing with any other. as, *Du*, Black; *Gwyn*, White.

The *Comparative degree*, comparing one Thing with another, denotes One thing to be more intensely so than the other; or more so, of the Two; and is made by adding *Ach*, to the Positive. as, *Duach*, *Gwynnach*, Blacker, Whiter; or more black or white of the Two.

The *Superlative degree*, comparing one thing with All present; gives preference to One thing above All: and is made by adding *Af*, to the Positive. as, *Duaf*, *Gwynnaf*, Blackest, Whitest (of All).

All Words double the final Consonant of their Positives, in the Comparative and Superlative degrees: except, 1st Such as circumflex the Vowel of their Positives, with their Compounds: as, *Glan*, *Glanach*, *Glanaf*; *Aflan*, *Aflanaach*, *Aflanaf*; *Caf*, *Cafach*, *Cafaf*; *atgas*, *atgasach*, *atgasaf*. 2^{ly}, Such Relatives as already end with two Consonants; whether similar or Dissimilar: as, *Byrr*, *Byrnach*, *Byrnaf*; *Pell*, *Pellach*, *Pellaf*; *Hagr*, *Hagrach*, *Hagraf*.

Positives, ending in *B*, *D*, *G*; in the Comparative and the Superlative, change *B* into *pp*; *D* into *dd*; and *G* into *cc*. as, *Cyffelyb*, *Cyffelyppach*, *Cyffelyppaf*; *Caled*, *Calettach*, *Calettcaf*; *Tebyg*, *Tebychach*, *Tebychcaf*.

Positives, having *Ai*, for their Vowel; change into *Ei*; in the Comparative and Superlative degrees. as *Rhaid*, *Rheitiach*, *Rheitiaf*.

Positives, having *Aw*, for their Vowel; change into *O*, in the Comparative and Superlative degrees. as, *Flawd*, *Flottach*, *Flottaf*.

Positives, having *W* for their Vowel; change into *Y*, in the Comparative and superlative degrees.

Brw

Cap. 19 of the Welch Tongue.

Brunt, Bryntach, Bryntaf, Trwm, Trymmach, Trym-

C A P. XIX.

Anomalous Comparisons.

These words subjoyned, as well Prepositions as Adjectives, following not the ordinary Rules of Comparison; have a peculiar Variation of their own, and are thus to be compared.

Adjectives.

Posit.	Compar.	Superlative.
Agos,	Nes,	Nesaf,
Bach, or bychan,	Llai,	Lleiaf,
Buan, or eloï, (S. W. Cymr.)	Gyn,	Gynaf,
Da,	Gwell,	Gwellaf,
Drwg,	Gwaeth,	Gwaethaf,
Haiodd,	Haws,	Hawsaf,
Hên,	Hyn,	Hynaf,
Hir,	Hwy,	Hwyaf,
Feuange,	Fau,	Feuaf,
Isel,	Is,	Isaf,
Llawar,	Mwy,	Mwyaf,
Llydan,	Lled,	Lletaf,
Uchel,	Uch, & uwch,	Uchaf,
	Trech,	Trechaf,
		Dwedddaf, &
		Dweddaf,
		Blaenaf,
		Olas.

Per-

Prepositions.

These following Prepositions, *Allan*, *I fynu*, *mewn*, *Hwnt*, *Ar ôl*, and *Y maes*, do form their Comparatives and Superlatives, by prefixing *Nês*, and *Nesaf* before them; as, *Allan*, Posit. *nês allan*, Compar. *nesaf allan*; Super. &c.

Observ. The *Welsh*, besides the 3 degrees of comparison mentioned in the foregoing Chapter; have also another sort of comparison of their Adjectives ending in *Ed*: which (when such Adjectives have *Cyn*, or *Mor*, put in apposition with them) import Equality. as *Mor*, or *Cyn laned ac yntef*; As fair as he: But without *Cyn*, or *Mor*, such Adjectives import Admiration; as, *Gluned yw*, How fair is he! *Melused yw*, How sweet it is!

Some anomalous Adjectives form this kind of comparison from their Positives: as *Da-ed*, *Dryced*. Others, from their Comparatives: as *Hyned*, *Lleied*. Others from both: as, *Buaned*, *Cynted*. And others wanting it: as, *Mawr Llawer*, *Hir*; instead thereof have *Cymmaint*, *Cyhyd*; *Cysuroch*, and *Cyn uchod*.

C A P. XX.

Numerals.

Numerals are of two sorts: *Cardinals* & *Ordinals*. The *Cardinal* numbers are, *un*, *dau*, *tri*, &c. *Dêg*: *un ar ddêg*, *deuddeg*, &c. *Pymtheg*, *un ar bymtheg*, &c. *Ugain*, *un ar hugain*, &c. *Deg ar hugain*, *un ar ddeg ar hugain*, &c. *Deugain*, &c. *Tri ugain*, &c.

Cardinals have no Plural, when put in apposition

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or in composition with their Substantives; though their Substantives, at the same time, may be either Singulars or plurals: as: *Tri gwr, Tri-wyr*. But when set alone, or substantively; All of them have Plurals; except *Un*, which cannot in nature have a Plural: as, *Deuoedd, Trioedd, Pedwaroedd, &c. Degau, &c. Ugeiniau, &c. Deugeiniau, &c. Cannoedd, Miloedd, &c.*

All the Cardinals are of the Commune gender: except *Dau, Tri, Pedwar*; which have *Dwy, Tair, Pedair*, to their Fæminines.

The Ordinals are these: *Cyntaf, ail, trydydd, pedwarydd* or *pedwerydd*, (from which number forward, the Ordinals are formed of the Cardinals, by adding to the Cardinal numbers *Ed*, or *Fed*; and by changing *P*, the final letter of *Pump*, into *M*; and *Ai*, of the Cardinals into *Ei*, in the Ordinals; as) *pumed, chwechfed, seithfed, wythfed, nawed* or *nawfed, degfed, unfed* or *ddeg, deuddegfed, &c. Ugeinfed, unfed* or *hugain, deufed* or *hugain, &c. Degfed* or *hugain, unfed* or *ddeg* or *hugain, &c. Deugeinfed, unfed* or *deugain, deufed* or *deugain, &c. Canfed, Milfed, &c.*

Ordinals have no Plural number.

They are all of the Commune gender: except *Trydydd*, and *Pedwerydd*; which make *Trydedd* and *Pedwaredd*, in the Fæminine gender.

C A P. XXI.

The Pronouns.

Here be 29 Pronouns. *Mi, myfi, minnau; Ti, tydi, tithau; Efe, ef, e, esof, fo, o, yntau; Hwn, Hwnnw, yma, yna; yr hwn, yr un, y neb, y sawl mau, tau, fy, dy, ei, eiddo; Pwy, pa.*

These

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These 29 Pronouns are thus distinguished:

These 3 are Personals; *Mi, ti, efe*: and with *Hun* are also called Primitives.

These 4 are Demonstratives; *Hun, hwnnw, yna*.

These 4 are Relatives; *Xr hwn, y sawl, y neb*.

These 6 are Possessives; *Mau, tau, fy, dy, ei, eiddau*.

These 2 are Interrogatives; *Pwy, pa*.

These 11 are Derivatives; *Myf, minnau, Tydi, thau, E, fo, ef, o, yntau, hwnnw*.

These Pronouns have respectively 6 Accidents; viz. Numbers, Genders, Persons, Compositions, variations, and peculiar places in Construction. Whereof We shall treat only of the 3 first in this place; reserving the rest to be considered of in the 2d Part of the Book, viz. the Syntax.

I. Of the Personal Pronouns, and their Derivatives

1 *Mi*.

Mi, myfi; I: *Minnau*; And I, I also: and in construction, *Fi*, and *I* are singulars, of the Commune gender; and of the first Person. Plur: *Ni, hyni*. We, *Ninnau*; And we, we also, us also.

2 *Ti*.

Ti, tydi; Thou: *Tithau*; And thou, thou also, thou also: and in construction *Di*; are singulars; of the Commune gender; and of the second Person. Plur: *Chwi, chwyehwi*; Ye, or You: *Chwithau*; And you, you also.

3 *Efe*.

Efe, ef, eso, fo; and in construction, *E, f, o*. He, it, him: *Ynteu*, or *Yntau*; And he, he also, him also.

Ma

Masculines. *Hi*; She, her: *Hibi*; She her self: *Hi-bau*; And she, she also, her also: *Fæminines*. These are Singulars, and of the third Person. Plur. *Hwy*, *hwy*; They: *Hwynt bwy*; They themselves: *Hwynt*; Them: *Hwyntau*, and *Hwythau*; And they, they also, them also.

II. The Demonstrative Pronouns.

1. *Hwn*: This.

Hwn; masc: and neuter: *Hon*; feminine: *Hyn*; commune: all of the 3d Person. Plur. *Hyn*, *rbai'n*, *rbai'n*, *rbai hyn*; These.

2. *Hwnnw*, That.

Hwnnw; masc: and neut. *Honno*; femin. *Hynny*; commune. all of the 3d Person. Plur. *Hynny*, *bei'ny*, *y rbei'ny*, *y rbai'ny*, *y rbai hynny*; Those.

3. *Yma*: This.

4. *Yna*: That.

Yma, and *Yna*, are of all genders and numbers; and of the third person.

4. Note, that besides these 4 Demonstratives; *Yr* is also Sometimes demonstratively used: as, 1. Let: 3. 3. *Bydded nid yr un oddiallan*; Let it not be that outward &c.

III. Relative Pronouns.

1. *Yr Hwn*: Who, whoso, whosoever, whatsoever, that, he that, the man (the woman &c.) that which, whom; They who, they whom.

Yr Hwn; masc: *yr hon*; femin: *Yr Hyn*; commune: of the 3d person. Plur. *Yrbai*.

2. *Y Sawl*: Who, whoso, &c.

is a Relative, of all Genders & Numbers; 3d person

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3. *Y Neb:* ?

4. *Yr Un:* }

Who, whose, &c.

They are of all Genders and Numbers; 3^d person.

†. Note, that the affirmative Adverb *A*, doth sometimes supply the room of a Relative: See, *Ezek.* 18. 4. *Eccles.* 2. 12.

III. The Possessive Pronouns.

1. *May:* My, mine.

Man; masc. *Fau;* femin. want Plural.

2. *Tau:* Thy, thine.

Tau; masc. *Dau;* femin. want Plural.

3. *Fy:* My, mine. }

4. *Dy:* Thy, thine. }

They are of both Genders, and Numbers.

5. *Et:* His, Her.

Et; His, Her: *Eim;* One: *Eich;* Your: are of both Genders and Numbers. *Ea;* Their: Plural only; of all Genders.

6. *Eiddo.*

Eiddo, answering all the Possessives, is therefore of Persons, Genders, and Numbers.

V. Interrogative Pronouns.

1. *Pwy?* Who? What man or person?

2. *Pa?* What? What thing? and sometimes, What person?

They are of all Genders and Numbers.

†. Note 1st, That neither *Pwy*, nor *pa*, are always Interrogatives; but are sometimes Indefinites, especially when attended with *Bynnag*: as, *Pwy bynnag a wnel byn;* Whosoever doeth this: *Pa ddyb bynnag ai gwnel;* Whatsoever man shall doe it.

†. 2^{ly}, Note That *Pwy* is never joyned to a Subj; and that *pa*, is never without one.

19. Of Derivative Pronouns: See
Their respective Primitives.

C A P. XXII.
Of the Welsh Verbs.

THE Welsh Verbs, which for the most part are formed of Substantives of the same signification with Them; are of 2 sorts: *Impersonals*, and *Personals*.

Impersonals, are such as have no Persons; except the 3d Person singular only: as, *Dyddhau, Nosi*; To dawn, grow night: *Dyddhodd, Nofodd*; It dawn'd, it grew night: *Dyddhasai, Nofasai*; It had dawn'd, it had grown night. *Personals* also sometimes turn to *Impersonals*, viz. when *Ar*, cometh after them: as, *Synnodd arnaf, Synnodd ar Dafydd*; It astonished me, It astonished David.

Personals, are such as have Persons: as, *Sgrifennais, 'sgrifennaisi, 'sgrifennodd, &c.* I have written, thou hast written, he hath written, &c.

Verbs *Personals* are of 3 kinds: *Active*, as *'Sgrifennu, caru, &c.* *Passive*, as, *'Sgrifennir, 'Sgrifennwyd, &c.* and *Neuters*, as, *Methu, cygu, rhodio, llachu, brwerthyn*; and all Verbs compounded with *Ym*, as *Ymhoemi, &c.*

To Verbs *Personals* belong 6 Accidents. *Moods*, *Tenses*, *Numbers*, *Persons*, *Voices*, and *Conjugations*.

The *Moods* are 6, The *Indicative*, *Imperative*, *Optative*, *Potential*, *Subjunctive*, and *Infinitive*.

The *Tenses* 5. The *Present*, *Preterimperfect*, *Preterperfect*, *Preterpluperfect*, and *Future Tense*.

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The Numbers 2. The Singular and the Plural.

The Persons 6. Three in each Number.

The Voices 2. The *Active*, and *Passive*.

The *Conjugations*; 3 in the *Active*, and 2 in the *Passive*.

Every regular Verb, throughout its several Moods, Tenses, &c. is formed of the Infinitive Mood, Present Tense, Active Voice.

But before we proceed to exemplifie Verbs Personals, in their Method of forming their several *Moods*, *Tenses*, &c. It will be highly necessary to doe two Things.

I. We must prepare the Verb for its Forming, by observing, what Letter of its Fountain doth terminate it in its forming: which Letter, as directing to the discovery of the original Verb, in any of its Tenses, Persons, &c. we may call the *Characteristick Letter*: And the Verb it self so prepared We shall call, *The Radix of Formation*.

Verbs therefore, in regard of their Forming, either remain *Intire*, or suffer an *Apocope*.

1st Those that remain *Intire*, are such as end with a Consonant; (except such as are specified under the Rule next following; and except Verbs ending in *Wyn*, as in Observation the 7th following; as, *Atteb*, *Gwarded*, *Ymladd*, *Grymial*, *Gymme*, *Murmur*, *Yngan*, *Dangos*: such as end in *W*, (not having *W*, in penult: also,) as, *Cadw*: Such as end in *Au*, (not having *I* before *Aw*,) as, *Gwardand*, *Taraw*, *Gadaw*: And such as end in *Ae*, *Au* (not having *b* before it) or *Eu* as, *Gwarchae*, *Argau*, *Deithu*: Where *b*, *d*, *dd*, *l*, *ll*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *e*, *u*, and *w*, (the final Letters) are their *Characteristicks*.

2^{ly} The Verbs which suffer an *Apocope*, are 2 kinds.

First all Verbs ending with Vowels (except *Ae*, *Eu*, and *Aw*, as above) loose their final Vowels and Verbs in *Faw*, throw away *Aw*: as, 'Sgri-
nnu, *Sathru*, *Neidio*, *Arlluddiaw*, *Llofruddiaw*,
 &c. whole Radixes of formation are, 'Sgrifenn, *Sathr*,
Neidi, *Arlluddi*, *Llofruddi*; wherefore *n*, *r*, and *i*,
 are their Characteristics.

Secondly, Verbs ending in				
<i>Ael.</i>	throw away	<i>Ael.</i> as, <i>Gadael.</i>	<i>D.</i>	Characteristics.
<i>Aeth.</i>		<i>Aeth.</i> as, <i>Marchogaeth.</i>	<i>G.</i>	
<i>Ain.</i>		<i>Ain.</i> as, <i>Llefain.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
<i>Eg.</i>		<i>Eg.</i> as, <i>Rbedeg.</i>	<i>D.</i>	
<i>Yd.</i>		<i>Yd.</i> as, <i>Ymaeth.</i>	<i>L.</i>	
<i>Yll.</i>		<i>Yll.</i> as, <i>Sefyll.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
<i>Ed.</i>		<i>Ed.</i> as, <i>Yfed; Cerdded.</i>	<i>F.Dd.</i>	

II. We must observe, what Verbs retain their original Vowels throughout: (except in the 3d Person singular of the Future tense, Indic: mood: and some in the 2d Person singular of the Imperat: mood; which shall be taken notice of, when we come to those Tenses:) And what Verbs change them.

✦ Note, That the Vowels here meant, are such as remain, or are changed; after the above-mentioned *Apocope*, or Cutting off from the termination of the original Verb hath been made, if any such *Apocope* be to be made. Note further, That there is no Change made of Consonants at all.

Regular Personal Verbs therefore, with regard to their declining, are of 2 sorts. 1st Such as make no Change at all of their Vowels: (except in the Future tense, Indicative Mood, &c. as above-said.)

And

And *ely* Such as do make a Change. Which shall be the better able to distinguish, when we have reduced them to *Classes* or *Conjugations*. Which we shall attempt to do; when we shall have first premised these necessary *Observations* following.

Observ. 1st Verbs having *L*, for their Characteristick; and some having *N*; and others ending in *Id*, *Yg*, *Eir*, *Air*, or *Iw*—— borrow the latter *L* and place it after their *L*, *N*, *D*, *G*, *R*, *Iw*—— *Ymbil*, *ymbiliais*; *Ersyn*, *Ersyniais*; *Ymlid*, *ymlidiais*; *Cynnyg*, *Cynnygiais*; *Cynnwair*, *Cynnwairiais*; *Ymlidw*, *ymlidwiais*.

And if their ultimate Vowel be *A*, or *Ai*; they change these besides: *Attal*, *atteliais*; *Arwain*, *arwainiais*; *Chwarae*, *Chwariais*; *Cellwair*, *cellweiriais*.

Observ. 2d Verbs ending in *W*; if *W*, be also the Vowel of the penult: the final *W*, is thrown away, and *I*, borrowed; as *Bwrw*, *bwrwiais*, *bwrwias*, &c.

Observ. 3d Verbs remaining Intire and having a double *M*, or *N*; before their Vowel; do ordinarily change their last *M*, or *N*, into *H*; in all Tenses and Persons, except where their Radixes are their Persons: as, *Cymbhellais*, &c; *Cymborthais*, &c; *Cynhelais*, &c; *Amheuais*, &c. of *Cymmel*: *Cymorth*: *Cynnal*: *Ammeu*. Except *Cymneu*.

Observ. 4th Many Verbs ending in *N*, double their *N*; and borrow not *I*. as, *Gorphen*, *Gorphenmais*; *Gosyn*, *gosynmais*. see *Observ. 1st*.

Observ. 5th Some Verbs, having *W* for their Characteristick; by a Syncope cut off *A*, between their *W* and *S*, in forming; as *Taw'som*, *Clyw'som*, *Gwrandaw'som*. Others do not; as, *Cadwasom*, *Bwrria'som*.

Observ. 6th All Verbs having double Consonants

in their Characteristicks, retain those double Consonants throughout, as, *Sgrifto, sgriftoais, sgriftoais, &c.* Except *Cassael, cefais, cefodd.*

Observ. 7th *Dwyn*, with its compounds; throw away *Wyn* in forming, and take *Y* in the room thereof. as, *Dwyn, Ymddwyn, Dygais, Ymddygais, &c.* Some others change *W*, into *Y*; as, *Dirwyn, Dyrwnais, Ysgwyd, ysgydwnais.*

Observ. 8th Verbs having *Aw*, in ult. with a consonant following; change *aw*, into *o*; as, *Dadysodd, Ymbwys, Dadysoddais, Ymbwysais.*

Observ. 9th Verbs having *W*, in ult. with one or two consonants following; change *w*, into *u*, throughout. as, *Hebrowg, hebryngais &c. Cyffwrdd, Cyffwrddais, &c. Dargwsg, dargysgais &c. Ymurtysgais, Siffwrdd, siffryddais.*

Observ. 10th Verbs ending in *O*, formed from verbs ending in *Au*; not apocopated are varied as verbs in *Au*; as, *Gwranddo, Faro, from Gwrandaw, Faraw; preter. gurandawais, tarawais. &c.*

The Conjugations.

I. Conjugation. is of such as change no Vowel at all in forming: (except in the Future tense of the indicative mood, and in the 2d person sing. of the imperative mood.) And of such sort are They, which have *I, O, Y, W,* and *E* (except when the original Verb ends in *I*,) for their last Vowels in their indices of formation, as, *Ceiso, Ymbil, Gosod, Torri*

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Torri, Dysgu, Gofyn, Rhedeg, Gorphen, Lleth, Bwrw; and many others: Whose Radixes of formation stand thus; *Ceisi, Ymbil, Gosod, Torr, Dysgu, Gofyn, Rhed, Gorphen, Lleth, Bwr.*

II *Conjugation*, is of such as change *A*, in the ult: of their Radixes, into *E*. as, *Caru, ceru, Cadw, cedwais; Gwrandaw, gwrandewais:* &c. Whose Radixes of formation stand thus; *Car, Cadr, Gwrandaw.*

III. *Conjugation*, is of such, as originally ending in *I*; and having *E*, in penult: change their *E* into *A*. as, *Tewi, tawodd; Peri, tarodd; Sefyll, sefodd.* Note that this *E*, which changeth into *A*, stands in the ult: when the Verbs are prepared for forming: as, *Tew, Per, Sef;* of *Tewi, Peri, Sefyll. Drewi, Berwi,* and some others, are excepted; which are formed after the 1st Conjugation.

Observ: Verbs changing *Ai*, in ult: into *E*, or *Ei* as *Darllain, darllenis; Arwain, arweinis:* and such as change *Wyn*, into *Y*; *Aw*, into *O*; *W*, into *Y*: in Observations the 7th, 8th, 9th, above: forasmuch as they strictly observe the said Change in all Moods, Tenses, &c. (except in Indic: mood, Fut: tense 3d person sing. and Imperat: mood, 2 Person singular.) and that They are formed throughout like Verbs of the 1st Conju: It seems not requisite to bestow upon Them distinct Conjugations.

The *Personal Verbs*, being thus digested into distinct *Classes* or *Conjugations*; We may easily discern their Properties and Changes in forming, by the following Examples.

Specimen

Specimen of forming regular Personals.

I. Conjugation. *Dysgu, Ymbil.*

II. Conjugation. *Caru, Gwrandaw.*

III. Conjugation. *Tewi, Peri.*

Active Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense. I do, Thou dost, &c.

The *Welsh Tongue* is defective in this Tense: and therefore instead thereof, useth a Circumlocution by a Participle of the Present Tense, with *Ydd*, or *wyf fi* &c. in apposition with it, as, *Ydd*, or *wyf fi'n dysgu, caru, tewi*; or *Dysgu, caru, tewi yr wyf fi*, &c. I do learn, love, hold my peace, &c. Or sometimes instead thereof It maketh use of the Future tense of the Indicative mood: as, *Credaf*, I believe: *Dywedaf*, I say.

Preterimp: Tense. I did, Thou didst, &c.

1	{	Dysgwn,	{	Dysg	{	Pl. em, eb, ent.
		Ymbiliwn,		Ymbili		
2	{	Carwn,	{	Car	{	
		Gwrandawn		Gwrandaw		
3	{	Tawn, tewit, tawai.	{	Taw	{	
		Parwn, perit, parai.		Par		

But of this Tense, there is little use in the Indicative mood: The Preterperfect Tense of this mood, and the Preterimperfect Tense of the Optative mood, applying the use of it.

E

Preter-

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Preterperf. Tense. I have, Thou hast, &c.			
S	1	Dysg } Ymbili }	ais, aist, odd.
	2	Cer(dew } Gwrando- }	ais, aist,
	3	Tew } Per }	Carodd.(odd Gwrando- Tewodd. Parodd.
			Pl. Cara Gwrando- Taw Para

sem, sech, sent.

Dwyn, makes Dug; and Ymddwyn, makes ymddug; in the 3d Person singular: and Cymmeryd, makes sometimes Cymmerth.

The 3d Person singular is often made to end in Es; as, Rhoddes Duw, Efe ai Dodes, Efe a Waleis yno: sometimes in Is; as Gwrandewis, Gadewis, Cedwis: and sometimes in awdd; as, Creadd.

Verbs ending in Oi, throw away I, in the singular number; and resume it again in the plural. as, Troi; troais, troaist, trôdd or troodd: Pl. Troisem, troisech, troisant.

Preterplu: Tense, I had, Thou hadst, &c.

S	1	Dysga } Ymbilia }	fwn, fit, sai, Pl. sem, sech, sent.
	2	Cara } Gwrando- }	
	3	Taw } Para }	

Future Tense. I shall or will, &c.

Sing	1	Dysg } Ymbili }	af, i,	Dysg. Ymbil.
	2	Câr } Gwrando- }	af,	Câr Gwrando- Taw
	3	Taw } Par }		Taw Per
				Car.(dy. Gwren- Taw. Pair. Dysg

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Plur.	1	{ Dyfsg Ymbili }	un, uch, ant.	{ Cer (de Gwran- Te Per }	un, uch, ant.	{ Car (daw gwan- Taw, Par }	ant.
	2	{ Car Gwrandda }					
	3	{ Ta Par }					

The 3d Person singular of this Tense, being the most difficult to form of any part of the regular Verbs, it seem'd requisite to lay down these following Rules to assist under that difficulty.

Rule 1st. Most Verbs remaining Intire in forming, are the same in the 3d Person singular, that they are in their Radixes. as, *Arwain, Darllain, Cynnyg, Dechreu, Ymladd, Cynnwys, Gorphwys, Tywys.* &c.

Rule 2d Very many Verbs, in this Person, end in *A*; especially Verbs originally ending in *A*: as, *Diatta, Gwledda, Gwragedda*; except *Bwyty, of Bwytta*: So Verbs originally ending in *U*; as, *'Sgrifenna, Llamma*; of *'Sgrifennu, Llammu*, &c. (yet some are excepted; see *Rule 8th.*) So Verbs ending in *O*; as *Bendiga, Melldiga, Cilia, Chwilia, Bendithia, Cystwya, Cynnorthwya*, &c. of *Bendigo, Melldigo*, &c. And Verbs ending in *Au*: as, *Amlhâ, Lleihâ*, &c. (and anciently, *Amlhaa, Lleihaa*, &c.) of *Amlhau, Lleihau* &c.

Rule 3d. Verbs having *A*, in the ult. of their Radixes, change that *A*, into *Ai*, or *Ei*. as, *Tast, Taist, or Teist: Ymaist, ymeist: Gall, Geill: Parch, peirch: Cadw, ceidw: Galw, geilw*. And if they have *A*, also in their penult. that *A* is moreover changed into *E*: as *Gwabardd, gwebeirdd: Gwarchadw, gwercheidw*.

Rule 4th. Verbs having *A*, in penult: and *E*, for the

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the Vowel of the Ult: change the *A*, of the penult: into *E*; and the *E*, of the ult: into *Y*. as, *Gwa-red*; *gweryd*: *Atteb*; *ettyb*: *Attal*; *ettyl*: *Adwaen*; *edwyn*: *Darllen*; *derllyn*.

Rule 5th, Verbs originally having *A*, or *O*, in the penult: and *O*, or *Aw*, in the ult: change the *A*, or *O*, of the penult: into *E*; and the *O*, or *Aw*, of the ult: into *Y*. as *Gwrandaw*, or *Gwrando*; *gwrendy*: *Gado*; *gedy*: *Taro*; *tery*: *Addaw*; *eddy*: *Aros*; *erys*: *Gofod*; *gesyd*: *Datglo*; *detgly*: *Marchog*; *Merchyg*.

Rule 6th. Many having *O*, for the ultimate Vowel of their Radixes; change it into *Y*. as *Tro*; *try*: *Torr*; *tyrr*: *Rhodd*; *rhydd*: *Rho*; *rhy*: *Ffo*; *ffy*: *Golch*: *gylch*: *Dod*; *dud*: *Clo*; *cly*: *Llosg*; *lysg*: *Troch*; *trych*: *Coll*; *cyll*: *Cno*; *cny*: *Cysod*; *cyfyd*: *Gwrthod*; *gwrthyd*: *Deffro*; *deffry*: *Cyffro*; *cyffry*: *Cymmorth*; *cymmyrth* & *cymmorth*. *Diffodd*; *diffydd*.

Others change *O*, into *Aw*: as, *Todd*; *Tawdd*: *Bodd*; *barodd*: *Lloch*; *llawch*: *Toli*; *tawl*.

Rule 7th. Some Verbs are reducible to no Rules: as, *Cwyd* of *codi*: *Dwg*, of *Dwyn*: *Cwsg* of *Cysgu*: *Chwardd* of *Chwerthyn*.

Rule 8th. Some Verbs are the same as their apocopated Radixes, as, *Med*; of *Medi*: *Berw*, of *Berwi*: *Dysg*, of *Dysgu*: *Gyrr*, of *Gyrru*: *Chwyth*, of *Chwythu*: and many others.

Rule 9th. *E*, in the ult: of the prepared Verb, is turned into *Ai*. as, *Sef*, (of *Sefyll*,) *saif*; *Per* (of *Peri*,) *pair*; so *Caisio*, makes *Cais*.

Impe-

Imperative Mood.

Present Tense. wants the first Person singular.

S	{	1 {	Dysg, dysged.	} Plur.	Dysg {	Ymbil, ymbilied.	} Ymbili {	wn, wch, ent.
		2 {	Car, cared.					
		3 {	Gwrn-daw, dawed.					
		4 {	Taw, tawed.					

The only Difficulty in this Tense, is to know the 2d Person singular of the Verb; which is the Radix of the other Persons: And to direct herein,

Observe, That the Original Radix of formation, whether the Verb be apocopated, or remain Intire, is the Radix or 2d person of this Mood: as *Tro*, *Torr*, *Deffro*, *Car*, *Dysg*, *Rhed*, &c. of *Troi*, *Torri*, *Deffro*, *Caru*, *Dysgu*, *Rhedeg*, &c. So *Gwrthod*, *Cymmorth*, *Ymbil*, *Gofed*, *Gofyn*, *Gorphen*, &c.

Exceptions.

Such as end in *A*, in the 3d Person singular of the Fut: tense, Indic: mood (see Rule 2d under that Tense.) make use of the same Words in this Person: as *Diotta*, *Gwleda*, &c. And *Bwytta*, To eat; makes *Bwytta*, here; Eat thou: *Bwyttad*; Eat he: Pl. *Bwyttawn*, *bwyttewch*, *bwyttaent*. *Sefyll*, makes *Sâf*, *Peri*, *Pâr*; *Dwyn*, *Dwng*.

Optative Mood.

The Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods, are the same in Voice: and differ only in signification or signs of each respective Mood.

Present Tense.

The Optat: Poten: and Subjunctive Moods, want this Tense. It is supplied by the Future tense following.

Preterimp: Tense.

S. 1	{ Dy/g Ymbili		wn, it, ai. Pl. em, ech or ych, ent
S.	{ 2 { Car{da gwrان- 3 { Ta Par	{ Car or eer (dew Gwrاندaw or gwrان Taw or tew Par or Per	{ ai, it,
P	{ 2 Car Gwrاندaw 3 Taw Par	em { carech or cerych gwrاندawech or gwrاندewych, tawech or tewych, parech, or perych,	{ car gwrان (daw taw par ent.

Preterperf: & Preterplu: Tenses.

S.	{ 1 { Dyjga Ymbilia 2 Cara Gwrandaw	{ fwn, fit, sai. Pl. sem, sech, sent.
S	{ Taw } 3 { Para }	{ tew } fit, { pare } taw { sai. } Taw { Pl. } sem Para { sech sent.

† Note that *Ymbil*, may in this Tense be contracted by a Syncope, thus: *Ymbil'swn*, *ymbil'sit*, *ymbil'sai*. Plur. *Ymbil'sem*, *ymbil'sech*, *ymbil'sent*.

Future Tense.

S	{	Dysg	}	wyf, ych, o.	Plur.	om, och, ont.	{	om, och, ont.	{	rhagllaw.
		Ymbili								
		Carwyf, cerych, caro.		Car [daw						
		2 Gwrand-awyf, ewych, awo.		Gwran-						
		Tawyf, tewych, tawo.		Pl Taw						
		3 Parwyf, perych, paro.		Par						

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ther Verb in the same sentence, without any Nominative case between. And though the Verb stand unvaried, as to it self; yet doth it admit of three Tenses: The *Present*, the *Preter*, and the *Preterplup*: *Tenses*. as for example.

Present tense. *I ddywedyd*; To say: *Anfonodd fi i ddywedyd wrthych*; He sent me to tell you: *Dysgwch ofni'r Arglwydd*; Learn to fear the Lord.

Preter: Tense. *Dywedi i mi'th dwyllo*; Thou sayst that I have deceived thee.

Preterplu: Tense. *Haerodd i mi ddywedyd*; He asserted that I had said.

Where note, That *I*, is generally put between the former Verb and the Infinitive mood.

The Voice of the Infinit: mood, is diversly used.

1st. As *Substantives*: and as such, are made Nominative cases to Verbs, and Substantives to Adjectives. as, *Gweithio sydd boenus i'r diog*: To work is painful to the lazy.

2ly. As *Gerunds*. as, *Nid oes diben ar wneuthur llyfrau lawer*; Of making many Books there is no end: *O'i cadw y mae gwobr lawer*; In keeping of them there is great reward: *I iachau'r briwedig o galon*; To heal the broken-hearted: *Trwy radio ger dy fron*; By walking before thee.

3ly. As *first Supine*. as, *Aeth i bregethu'r Efyngyl*; He went to preach the Gospel.

4ly. It supplies all the Persons of the Present tense, Indic: mood, Active voice; see that Tense. It also supplies the Persons of the Preterplu: Tense of the Subjunctive mood; *wedi*, being placed before the Nominat: case: as, *wedi, i mi, ti, Ddafydd, ddynton, Roddi*; When I, thou, he, David, men Had given.

passive

Passive Voice.

The Changes of Vowels in forming of Verbs Passive, are these which follow.

A, in the ult: of the Radix of formation in the Active voice, is changed in some tenses of the Passive into *E*. as, *Car*, (of *Caru*) *Cerid*; *Cad*, (of *Cadu*,) *Cedwid*.

A, in the ult: is changed into *Ei* as, *Arwain*, *Arwein*-. *Wng*, in the ult: is changed into *Yng* as, *Hebrwng*, makes in the Passive, *Hebryng*-.
Wyn, in the ult: is changed sometimes into *Yg*. as, *Dwyn*, makes *Dyg*-. *ymddwyn ymddyg*-.
 But forasmuch as these 3 last sorts of Verbs, do, in the purely Passive Formation, strictly keep the change of *Ai*, into *Ei*; *Wng*, into *Yng*; and of *Wyn*, into *Yg*; throughout all Moods and Tenses: there seems no need of giving Them distinct Conjugations, purely upon that account; but to observe those Changes, and to give them the same Passive Terminations with these 2 following Specimens or Conjugations.

I. *Conjug.* changeth no Vowel. as, *Dysgu*.

II. *Conjug.* changeth *A*, for *E*. as, *Gwrandaw*.

+ Note, That one respective Termination serves the Verb throughout all the Persons of the Tenses of this Voice: And that the Persons of the Verb, are distinguished only by the Nominative case (whether Substantive or Pronoun,) which must be alwayes expressed; and is placed, sometimes before, and sometimes after the Verb.

+ Note further, That besides the regular Forming

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ing of Passive Verbs, there are 3 other usual ways of forming them.

The 1st, By a Periphrasis of the Verb Substantive *Bod*, (To be,) passive Voice, and the participle of the Present tense of the Verb formed. The 2d, By putting, *Fe, a'm, Fe a'th: &c.* before the Verb formed; or, the nominative case, if a Substantive, after the Verb. And the 3d, By putting a personal Pronoun, or Substantive (nomin: cases,) first; the affirmative Adverb, *A*, next; and the Verb last. But these 2 last Forms are seldom used in any other Mood, but the Indicative. These several Forms will the more plainly appear by the Examples following.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense. I am, Thou art, &c.

3. { 1. *Dysgir*
2. *Gwrandewir* } *fi, di, efe, hi, Pl. ni, chwi, hwynt.*

Periphrastical Formations.

† Note, that Initial Consonants of the Verbs, are to be changed; according to the property of the preceding Nominative cases.

1st. way. *Yr ydys yn fy, dy, ei.*

Pl. *Ein, eich, eu*

{ *Dysgu.*

{ *gwrandaw.*

2d. way. *Fe, a'm, a'th, a'i.*

Plur: *An, a'ch, au.*

{ *Dysgir.*

{ *Gwrandewir.*

3d. way. Sing: *Mi, ti, efe, hi;*

Pl: *Ni, chwi, hwy or nhwy A*

{ *Ddysgir.*

{ *Wrandewir.*

Preterimp: Tense. I was, thou wert, &c.

S. { 1. *Dysgid* } *fi, di, efe, hi.* Pl. *ni, chwi, bwynt.*
 { 2. *Gwrandewid* }

Periphrast: Format:

1. way { *Oeddid* } *yn, Fy, dy, ei.* { *Dysgu.*
 { *Byddid* } Plur. *Ein, eich, eu* { *Gwrandaw.*
 { *Baid* }
 2 way. S. *Fe a'm, a'th, a'i.* Pl. *A'n, a'ch, a'u* { *Dysgid.*
 { *gwrande-*
 { *wid*
 3. way *Mi, ti, efe, hi,* { *Ddysgid.*
 Pl. *Ni, chwi, hwy or nhwy A* { *Wrandewid.*

Preterper: Tense. I have been, Thou hast been, &c.

S. { 1. *Dysgwyd or Dysged* } *fi, di, efe, hi.*
 { 2. *Gwran-dawyd or dawed* } Pl. *Ni, chwi, bwynt.*

Periphrast: Format.

1. way. *Buwyd yn Fy, dy, ei.* { *Dysgu.*
 Pl. *Ein, eich, eu.* { *gwrandaw.*
 2. way. *Fe, a'm, a'th, a'i,* { *Dysgwyd or Dysged.*
 Pl. *A'n, a'ch, a'u* { *Gwrand-awyd or awed.*
 3. way. *Mi, ti, efe, hi.* { *Ddysgwyd or ddysged.*
 Pl. *Ni, chwi, hwy, or nhwy A* { *Wrandawyd or wran-*
 { *dawed.*

Preterplu: Tense. I had been, Thou hadst been, &c.

S. { 1. *Dysgasid* } *fi, di, efe, hi.*
 { 2. *Gwrand-awsid or awsid* } Pl. *ni, chwi, bwynt.*

Periphrast: Format.

1 way { *Buasid* } *yn, Fy, dy, ei.* { *Dysgu.*
 { *byssid* } (Pl. *Ein, eich, eu* { *Gwrandaw.*

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2. way. *Fe, a'm, a'th, a'i.* } *Dygsafid.*
Pl. An, a'ch, a'u } *Gwrand-awfid or ewfid.*
3. way. *Mi, ti, efe, hi.* } *Ddygsafid.*
Pl. Ni, chwi, hwy or nbwy A } *Wrand-aw-*
(fid or ewfid.)

Future Tense. I shall or will be, Thou shalt or wilt be, &c.

S. { 1. *Dyser* } *fi, di, efe, bi. Pl. ni, chwi, bwynt.*
 { 2 *Gwrandawer* }

Periphrast. Format.

1 way } Bydder } yn, Fy, dy, ei. } Dyfsgu.
 } Baer } Pl. Ein, eich, eu } Gwrandaw.
2. way. Fe a'm, a'th, a'i. Pl. A'n, a'ch a'u } Dyfger.
 } Gwrantaw.
3. way. Mi, ti, efe, hi. } Ddyfger. (dawer)
 Pl. Ni, chwi, hwy or nhwy A } Wrandawer

Imperative Mood.

Present and Future Tenses.

S { 1. Dyfger. } fi, di, efe, hi. } ynawr.
 { 2. Gwrandawer } Pl. Ni, chwi, hwynt } rhagllaw.

Periphrast: **Format:**

{ Bydder } yn, fy, dy, ei. Pl. Ein, eich, eu **{ Dysgu.**
{ Boer } **{ Gwran**
(daw
Optative

Optative Mood.

Present Tense.

{ O na } Ddysgir { fi, di, efe, hi. Pl. Ni, chwi,
 { O nad } Wrandewir { (hwynt.

Periphrast: Format.

{ O nad ys } yn, Fy, dy, ei. { Dysgu.
 { O nad ydys } Pl. Ein; eich, eu { Gwrandaw.

Preterimp: Tense.

{ O na } 1. Ddysgid { fi, di, efe, hi. Pl. Ni,
 { O nad } 2. Wrandawsid { (chwi, hwynt.

Periphrast: Format.

{ O na } oeddid { yn, Fy, dy, ei. Pl. Ein, { Dysgu.
 { O nad } baidd { (eich, eu { Gwran-
 (daw.

Preterperf: & Preterplu: Tenses.

{ O Dduw na } 1. Ddysgasid { fi, di, efe, hi.
 { O Dduw nad } 2. Wrandawsid { Pl. ni, chwi, hwynt.

Periphrast: Format

{ Buafid } yn, Fy, dy, ei. } Dysgu.
 O Dduw na { Baffid } Pl. Ein, eich, eu } Gwran-
 { Byffid } { (daw.

Future Tense.

{ O Dduw na } 1. Ddysger { fi, di, efe, hi.
 { O Dduw nad } 2. Wrandawer { Pl. Ni, chwi, hwynt

Periphrast: Format.

O Dduw na { Bydder } yn, Fy, dy, ei. { Dysgu.
 { Baer } Pl. Ein, eich, eu { Gwran-
 (daw.

The

*The Potential and Subjunctive
Moods, as the Optative.*

Infinitive Mood.

This Mood hath but one Voice; viz. That of the Infinitive Active; to supply its Tenses: which are distinguished only by the Tense the former Verb is of. It hath *I'm*, or *Fy*, *Pth* or *Dy*, *Ei* or *Iw*, *Ein*, *Eich*, *Eu* (pronouns) placed before It; answerable to the person of the former verb; and is known by those signs.

Present & Preterimp: Tenses.

Rhoed fi mewn ysgol I'm dysgu. I was put to school to be taught.

Haeddi dy fflangellu. Thou deservest to be whipt.

Præter: & Preterplu: Tenses.

Haeddodd ei (or, iw) ganmol. He deserved to have been commended.

Haeddasai'r wers hon ei (or, iw) dysgu. This lesson had deserved to have been learnt.

Future Tense:

Ymegniaf i'm derbyn, or, fy, nerbyn rhagllaw i ogmiant. I will labour to be received hereafter into glory.

† Note, This Mood is likewise used after certain Adjectives, like a latter Supine. as, *Anweddus iw*, or *ei ddysgu*: Unseemly to be taught or learnt.

C A P. XXIII.

The Verb Substantive. *Bod*: To be.

THIS Verb is of great use in the *Welsh Tongue*; to supply the Defects, or to assist in the Tenses and Persons of both the Active and Passive Voices.

Active Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense:

Sing. *Wys*, *wyt* or *wyd*, *yw* or *mae* or *oes* or *sydd* or *sy*. Plur: *Ym*, *ych*, *ynt* or *maent* or *sy*.
or thus doubled:

Sing. *Ydwyf*, *ydwyt* or *ydwyd*, *ydym*. Pl. *Ydych*, *dynt*.

And Poetically thus:

Sing. *Yttwyf*, *yttwyt* or *yttwyd*, *yttyw*. Pl. *Yttym*, *yttych*, *yttynt*.

† Note that *Yw*, *ydym*, *sy*, and *sydd*; are Indefinites: and therefore serve all the Persons of both Numbers indifferently.

Preterimp: Tense.

Sing. *Oeddw*, *oeddit*, or *oeddyt*, *oedd* or *ydoedd*.
Plur. *Oeddym* or *oeddem*, *oeddych* or *oeddech*, *oeddylt* or *oeddent*.

Preterperf: Tense.

Sing: *Bum*, *buost*, *bu* or (according to some) *buo*.

Plur,

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Plur: Buom, buoch, buant or buont or buon.

Preterplur: Tense.

Sing: Buafwn, buafit, buafai. Pl: Buafem, buafech, buafent.

or otherwise,

Sing: Bysswn, byssit, byssei. Pl: Byssym, byssych, byssynt.

Future Tense.

Sing: Byddaf, byddi, bydd. Pl: Byddwn, byddwch, byddant.

Imperative Mood.

Present Tense. Wants the 1st. Person singular.

Sing: Bydd, bydded, or bœd or Bid.

Plur: Byddwn, byddwch, byddant or Byddent.

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

Preterimp: Tense.

Sing: Byddwn, byddit, byddai. Pl: Byddem, byddech, byddent: or, Byddym, byddych, byddynt.

or contractedly, thus:

Sing: Bawn, bait, bai. Pl: Baem, baech, baent: or Beym, beych, beynt.

Preterplu: Tense.

Sing: Buafwn, buafid, buafai. Pl: Buafem, buafech, buafent.

or contractedly, thus:

Sing: Bysswn, byssit, byssei. Pl: Byssym, byssych, byssynt.

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Future Tense.

Sing: *Byddwys, byddych or byddech, bydde.*

Plur: *Byddom, byddoch, byddont.*

or otherwise, thus:

Sing: *Bythwys, bythych, or bythech, bythe.*

Plur: *Bythom, bythoch, bythont.*

or contractedly, thus:

Sing. *Bwys, bych or bech, bo.* Pl: *Bom, boch, bont.*

Infinitive Mood.

In all Tenses, *Bod.*

† This *BOD*, like all other Infinitive Verbs, is used Substantively; for Dwelling, Mansion; A being.

Passive Voice.

† Note that this Verb *Bod*, hath only the 3^d Person singular, in the Moods & Tenses of this Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense. *Ys, ydys; and poetically ydis.*

Preterimp: Tense. *Oeddid.*

Preterperf: Tense. *Buwyd.*

Preterplu: Tense. *Buafid or buesid.*

Future Tense. *Byddir.*

Imperative Mood.

Present Tense. *Bydder.*

G

Optat

Optat: Poten: and Subjunctive Moods.

I Preterimp: Tense. *Byddid*: contractedly, *Beid* and *Baid*.

Preterplu: Tense. *Buafid* or *Buesid*.

Future Tense. *Bydder*, *byther*; and contractedly, *Baer*.

Participle.

Yn Bod. Being, existing.

C A P. XXIV.

The 4 Compounds of *Bod*.

viz. { *Hanfod*, or *Hanffod*,
Canfod,
Darfod,
Gorfod, } formed.

Active Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense. 3d Pers: sing. { *Henyw*.
Cenyw.
Deryw.
Goryw.

Preterimp: Tense.

Sing. *Hanqedd-wn*, it, *Hanoedd*. Pl: *Hanoedd-ym*,
ych, ynt.

Darfod

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Darfod, makes only *Daroedd*. 3. person sing.

Canfod, and *Gorfod*, want this Tense.

Preterperf: Tense.

Sing. { *Han*
Can
Dar
Gor } *sum, fuost, fu.* Pl: *suom, suoch, suant,*

Hanfod, hath also *Hanbu*; 3 pers: sing.

Preterplu: Tense.

Sing. { *Hanfu*
Canfu
Darfu
Gorfu } *afwn, afit, afai.* Pl: *afem, asech, asent.*
also
esym, esych, esynt.

Future Tense.

Sing. { *Han*
Can
Dar
Gor } *fyddaf, fyddi,* { *Henfydd and Hanbydd:*
Cenfydd.
Derfydd.
Gorfydd.

Plur. { *Han*
Can
Dar
Gor } *fyddwn, fyddwch, fyddant.*

Hanfod, is also thus contracted:

Sing. *Hanffaf, henffi, henffydd.* Pl. *Hanffwn,*
benffwch, hanffant.

Imperative Mood. (Han

Sing. { *Hanfyddwch or Hanffych or Hanbych,*
Cenfydd, Can } *fydded*
caret, Derfid and Dar }
caret, Gor } Plu.

Plur: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Han—} \\ \text{Can—} \\ \text{Dar—} \\ \text{Gor—} \end{array} \right\}$ *fyddom, fyddoch, fyddont:*

Hanfod, is also thus contracted,
3d Perf: sing. *Hanffed*. Pl: *Hanffom, hanffach, hanffont*:

Optat: Poten: and

Subjunct: Moods.

Present Tense.

Sing. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Han—} \\ \text{Can—} \\ \text{Dar—} \\ \text{Gor—} \end{array} \right\}$ *fyddwn, fyddit, fyddai*. Pl: *fyddem, fyddoch, fyddant*.
or
fyddym, fyddych, fyddynt.

Hanfod, is also thus contracted.

Sing. *Hanffwn, ffyt, ffai*. Pl: *ffem, ffych, ffent*.
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Darffod} \\ \text{Gorffod} \end{array} \right\}$ makes $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Darffai} \\ \text{Gorffai} \end{array} \right\}$ 3d. person singular.
Preterplu: Tense.

Sing. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hanfu—} \\ \text{Canfu—} \\ \text{Darfu—} \\ \text{Gorfu—} \end{array} \right\}$ *afwn, asit, afai*. Pl: *afem, asech, asent*.
or
efym, esych, esynt.
Future Tense.

Sing: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Han—} \\ \text{Can—} \\ \text{Dar—} \\ \text{Gor—} \end{array} \right\}$ *fyddwyf, fyddych, fyddo*, Pl: *fyddom, fyddoch, fyddant*.
or *Hanfod, Darffod, Gorffod*, thus:

Sing. { *Hanff-Hamp-Hanb-*
Darff ————— } *wyf, ych, o, Pl. om, uch,*
Gorff ————— } (ont.

Infinitive Mood.

Hanfod and Hanffod; Canfod; Darfod; Gorfod.

Passive Voice.

† Note that these, as all other Verbs Passives simply formed; have only the Voice of the 3d person singular: and are distinguished only by the persons of the nominative cases, whether Pronouns or Substantives. as, *Canfyddir fi, di, efe, Dafydd, dynion; I am, Thou art, He is, David is, Men are or will be seen or descryed.*

Indicative Mood.

Pres: Tense. { *Hanfyddir or Hanffir*
Canfyddir
Darfyddir
Gorfyddir

Preterimp. T. { *Hanoeddid or Hanfyddid or Hanffid,*
Canfyddid
Darfyddid
Gorfyddid

Preterperf. T. { *Hanffuwyd or Hanffwyd or Hanpwyd*
Canfwyd
Darfwyd
Gorfwyd

Future T:

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Future Tense. { Hanffyddir or Hanffir.
Canffyddir.
Darffyddir.
Gorffyddir.

Imperative Mood.

Present Tense { Hanfydder or Hanffer.
Canfydder or Canffydder
Darfydder or Darffer.
Gorfydder or Gorffer.

Optat: Poten: and Subjunct: Moods.

Preterimp: T. { Hanoeddid or Hanfyddid or Hanffid
Canfyddid.
Darfyddid.
Gorfyddid.

Preterplu: T. { Hanfuasid or Hanffasid. } Darfuasid.
Canfuasid. } Gorfuasid.

Future Tense { Hanfydder or Hanffer
Canfydder or Canffydder.
Darfydder or Darffer.
Gorfydder or Gorffer.

Participle

Participles.

Yn { *Hanfod* or *Hanffod.*
Canfod.
Darfod.
Gorfod.

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Verbs Anomals.

{ *Myned* or *Mynd.*
 i { *Dyfod* or *Dywod.*
 { *Gwneuthur* or *Gwneuthud* or *Gwneud.*

Active Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

(*mae.*

Myned } Sing: *yr wyf* or *ydwyf*, *wyt* or *ydwyt*, *y*

Dyfod

Gwneuthur } Pl: *yr ym* or *ydym*, *ych* or *ydych*, *y maent*.

3d Perf: sing. *El*, *Del*. *Gwnel*.

Preterperf: Tense.

1st. Perf: sing. { *Aethym*, *aethum*, *euthym*.
 { *Daethym*, *daethum*, *deuthym*.
 { *Gwnaethym*, *gwnaethum*, *gwneuthym*
 { anciently, *Gwneddwyf*.

2d. Perf: sing. { *Aethost*, *euthost*.
 { *Daethost* *deuthost*.
 { *Gwnaethost*, *gwneuthost*.

3d. Perf: sing. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Aeth, and anciently Ethyw.} \\ \text{Daeth, and anciently Deddyw.} \\ \text{Gwnaeth, anciently gwneddyw, gorug.} \end{array} \right.$

Plur: { *Aeth-* } *om, och, ant and ont.*
 { *Daeth-* } *Gwnenthur, had anciently*
 { *Gwnaeth-* } *{ Gwneddwyn.*
 Preterplu. Tense.

Sing: { *Aeth—*
Daeth—
Gwnaeth— } *wn, it, ai.* Plur: *em, ech, ent.*

Future Tense. Pl.

S	{	<i>Af, ai or ei, â.</i>	<i>Awn, ewch, ânt.</i>
		<i>Deuaf or dawaf or dof.</i>	<i>Deuwn or dawn or dewn.</i>
		<i>Deui or dewi or doi.</i>	<i>deuwchordewchor dowch.</i>
		<i>Daw.</i>	<i>deuant or dawant or dant.</i>
		<i>Gwnaf, gwnai, gwnâ.</i>	<i>Gwnawn, gwnewch, (gwnânt.)</i>

Imperative Mood.

Present Tense.

S	{	Dôs,	}	aed or eled	}	Pl:	{	Awn, ewch, ânt, or	}
				or elid.				Deuwn or dawn or	
		Dyred,		deued or				down.	
		Tyred,		dawed or				Deuwch or dewchor	
	Dyre,	doed or de-	dowch.						
	{	Tyre,	}	led or elid.			{	denant or dawan	}
	{	Gwna	}	gwnaed or	}		{	Gwnawn, gwnewch	}
gwneled or				gwnânt.					
				gwnelid.					

**Optat: Poten: and
Subjunct: Moods.**

Preterimp: Tense.

Sing.	{	Awn, ait, ai. Pl. or Elwn, elit, elai. Pl.	{	Aem, aech, aent. Eym; eych, eynt.
Sing.	{	Dèu— Del—	{	wn, it, ai. Pl. em, ech, ent.
Sing.	{	Down, doit or dait, doi or dai. Pl. Dawn, dewit, dāwai. Pl.	{	Doem or daem, doech or daech, deent or daent. Dawem, dawech, da- (went.
S	{	Gwnawn, gwnait, gwnai. Pl. Gwnel-wn, it, ai. Pl.	{	Gwna-em, ech, ent. or Gwne-ym, ych, (ynt:

Preterplur: Tense.

Sing.	{	Aaeth— Daeth— Gwnaeth—	{	wn, it, ai. Pl. em, ech, ent.
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Futura Tense.

Sing.	{	El— Del— Gwnel—	{	wyf, it, o. Plur: om, och, ent.
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Participle of the

Present Tense. *Yn myned, yn dysod, yn gwneuthur.*

First Future. *Ar, or Ar fedr Myned; Dysod, Gwneuthur.*

Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

Preterperf: T.	{	Aethwyd, aethwyd, aed. Daeth-wyd, piwyd, Dēued, doed, daed. Gwnaethwyd, gwnaethwyd, gwnaed.

Preterplu: Ten. { *Aethid, elsid.*
Daethid, delfid.
Gwnaethid, gwnelsid.

Future Tense. { *Air, eir.*
Deuir, dewir, deir.
Gwnair, gwneir.

Imperative Mood.

Present Tense. { Aer, eler.
Deuer, dower, delet, doer, daer.
Gwnaer, gwneler.

Optat: Potens: and Subjunct:
Moods.

Preterimp: Tense. { *Aid, eid, elid.*
Deuid, doid, delid.
Gwnaid, gwnelid.
Aethid or elfid.
Preterplu: Tense. { *Daethid or delfid.*
Gwnaethid or gwnelfid.
Aer or eler.
Future Tense. { *Deuet, dawer, deler, doer, or daer*
Gwnaer, or gwneler.

Participle of the

[illegible]

2 { Gwybod.
Adnabod.
Adwam.

Active Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

3 { Gwn, gwyddost, gŵyr. } P { Gwydd- } em,
Adwaen, adwaenost, edwyn. } Adwaen- } och,
(ont.

Adwaen, makes sometimes Adwaenont 3 pers. plu:

Preterimp. Tense.

S. { Gwybydd- }
Gwydd- } wn, it, ai. Plur. em, och, ent.
Gwyp- }
Adwaen-

Adwaen, makes sometimes, Pl: Adwaen-ym, ych, ynt.

Preterperf. Tense.

S. { Gwyb- } um, uost, u. Plur: uem, uoch, uant.
Adnab-

Adnabod, makes sometimes 3 per: pl. Adnabuont.

Future Tense.

S. { Gwyb- } yddaf yddi, Gwybydd. { Pl Gwybydd }
Adnab- } Adnabydd. { Adnabydd }
em, wch, ant.

Imperative Mood.

Present Tense.

S { Gwy-bydd, bydded, or ped. { Gwybydd } wn,
 { Adnebydd, adnabydded. { Adnabydd } wch,
 (ant.

Optat: Poten: and
Subjunct: Moods.

Præterimp. Tense.

Sing: { *Gwybydd—*
Gwydd—
Gwyp—
Adnabydd—
Adwaen— } *wn, it, ai. Plur: em, ech, ent.*

Preterplu: Tense.

S { Gwybu-
Gwyb-
Gwydd-
Adnabu- } *afwn, asit, asai. Pl. asem, asech, asent.*

Future Tense.

Sing. { Gwybyad—
Afnabydd— } wyf, ych, o. Pl. om, och, ant.
Adwaen—

or contractedly, thus:

S { Gwypwyf, gwypit, gwypo. } Pl. Gwyp } om,
 { Adnappwyf, adneppych, adnappo. } Adnapp } ach,
 (ent)

Infinitive Mood.

Gwybod.

Adnabod.

Passive

Passive Voice.

Indicative Mood.

- Present Ten. { Gwyddir, gwyddis, gwyddys, gwis, or
Adwaenir. (gwys.
- Preterimp: Ten. { Gwyddid.
Adwaenid.
Adnabyddid.
- Preterperf: T. { Gwybuwyd or gwyppwyd.
Adnabwyd.
- Future Tense. { Gwybyddir or gwyppir.
Adnabyddir.

Imperative Mood.

- Present Tense. { Gwybydder or gwypper.
Adnabydder or adnapper.
Adwaener.

Optat: Potent: and Subjunct: Moods.

- Preterimp: Ten. { Gwybyddid or gwyppid.
Adnabyddid.
Adwaenid.
- Preterplu: Ten: { Gwybyddasid or gwybasid.
Adnabuasid.
- Future Tense. { Gwybydder or gwypper.
Adnabydder or adnapper.
Adwaener.

Participle of the

Present Tense. § Gwybodedig.

Adnabodedig.

2d. Future. Gwybodadwy.

Gwybodadwy.

Cydnabod, is formed as *Adnabod*; except in those Tenses where *Adwaen* comes instead of *Adnabod*.

3 { Cael.
Caffael.

Active Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Preterperf: Tense:

[Cefais, cefaiſt, caſodd or caſas.

or contractedly,

or contractedly,
Cés, cêst, càdd or cás. Pl: Cawf-om, och,
(ant.

[Cês, cêst, câdd or cãs.

Future Tense.

Sing. *Câf*, *cai* or *cei* or *ceffi*, *caiff*. Pl. *Cawn*, *cewch*, *cânt* or *caffant*.

Imperative Mood.

Present Tense.

3d. Pers. sing. *Caed* or *caffed*. Plur: *Cafem*, or *caem*, *fom*, *casoch* or *caffoch*, *cant* or *caffant*.

Optat

**Optat: Potens: and Subjunct:
 Moods.**

Preterimp: Tense.

S	{ Cawn, cait, cai. or Caffwn, ceffit, caffai.	Pl.	{ Caem, caech, caent: Ceym, teych, coynt. Caffem, caffech, caffent. Ceffym, ceffych, ceffynt.

Preterplu: Tense.

Sing. Caw-swn, fit, sai. Pl. sem, sech, sent:

Future Tense.

S	{ Cafwyf, cefych or teych, cafo. or Caffwyf, ceffych, caffo.	Pl	{ Caf Caff Ca	}	om, och, ont.

Infinitive Mood.

Cael,

Caffael.

Passive Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Preterperf: Tense. Cafwyd, caffwyd, caed, cad, cafad
 or caffad.

Future Tense. Gair, or ceffir.

Imperative Mood.

Present Tense. Caer, or Caffer.

Optat

**Optat: Poten: and Subjunct:
Moods.**

Preterimp: Tense. *Caid*, or *ceffid*.

Preterplu: Tense. *Cawfid*.

Future Tense. *Caer* or *casser*.

Participle

Of the first Future. *Ar jedr iael*.

4 { *Byw.*
Marw.

These Words are no where found as Verbs, but in the Infinitive Mood. They are used Adjectively: as *Gŵr Byw*; *Gŵr marw*.

5. *Adolwyn.*

This Verb is no where found but in the Infinitive Mood. It borrowes the Tenses and Persons of *Attolwg*, or *Adolwg*.

6. *Tybygu.*

This Verb is regularly formed throughout: save that it makes,

Indicat: Optat: Moods.

Preterplu: Tense.

8 { *Tygas*
Dygas
Sometimes
Tybygas } *wn, it, ai.* Plur: *em, ech, ent.* also
Dyges { *ym, ych, ynt.*
Tybyges }

7 { *Clybu.*
 Clybod.

Clybu, used for *Clywodd*. 3d per. sing. Preterper:
 T. Indic. M. *Clybod*, used for *Clywed*. Infin: M:
Cigle, and *Ciglesi*; are also found for *Chwodd*.

8. *Degla.*

It is found only in 2d pers. sing. Imperat: Mood;
 Active.

9 { *Hwde.*
 Hwre.

Imperative Mood.

Present Tense.

2d. pers. sing. *Hwde*, *Hwre*.

2d. pers. plur. *Hwdiwch*, *hwriwch* and *hwreawch*;

10 { *Moes.*
 Moeswch.

Imperative Mood.

Present Tense.

2d. person singul: *Moes*.

2d. person plural: *Moeswch*.

†. Note that *Moeswch*. is used hortatively. as;
Moeswch i ni fyned: Let us go.

11. *Eb*, &c.

Indicative Mood.

Pres: and Preterperf. Tenses.

Sing. { *Eb*
 Eb y } *fi*, *di*, *efe*, *hi*. Pl. *Ni*, *chwi*, *bwyt*:
 Eb yr
 Ebr }

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12. Medd.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. *Meddaf, meddi, medd.* Pl. *Medd-wn, wch,*
ant.

Preterimp: Tense.

Sing. *Medd-wn, it, ai.* Pl. *em, ech, ent: or ym,*
ych. ynt.

3 { *Piau.*
Biau.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. *Mi, ti, efe, hi.* Pl. *Ni, chwi, hwyntwy Piau*
or *Biau.*

Preterimp: Tense.

Sing. *Mi, ti, efe, hi.* Pl. *Ni, chwi, hwyntwy Pi-*
oedd or Bioedd.

Future Tense.

Sing. *Mi, ti, efe, hi.* Pl. *Ni, chwi, hwyntwy*
Pieusydd or Bieusydd.

14. Rhoi.

This Verb is regularly formed in both Voices, as
other Verbs in *oi*: save that in the 1st pers. sing:
Fut: tense. Indic: mood, it makes *Rhōf* and *Rho-*
af; and 3d pers. sing: it makes *Rhy*. And in the
Imper: mood, 2d person sing: it makes *Dyro* and
Rho.

15. Arhos.

Arhos, is a regular Verb; but that in forming, it
may throw off, as well as retain *S.* as, *Arhoais,*
arhoaisf; or *Arhosais, arhosaisf*, &c. I have, thou
hast stayed. &c. So *Aro* or *Aros*; stay thou.

16. Dywedyd.

Dywedyd, is a regular Verb, but that it hath some-
times

times *Dywad* and *Dyward*, in the 3d person sing: Preterperf: Tense, Indic: mood: And *Dywaid*, in 3d person sing. Future tense, Indic: mood, and in the 2d person sing. Imperat: Mood.

17. *Chwerthin*.

Chwerthin, is a regular Verb; of the third Conjugation: save that instead of *th*, it uses *dd*.

18. *Dawr, Tawr*.

This Verb is used *Impersonally*, and *Personally*.

Impersonally, in the Pres: and Fut: tenses. Indic: mood. as,

Pres: and { Sing. *Ni'm dawr i*, *ni'th dawr di*, *ni*
(*ddawr ef*).

Fut: tens. { Plur. *Ni'm dawr ni*, *ni'ch dawr chwi*, *ni*
ddawrbwynt.

Personally, in the Preterimp: Tense, Indic: Mood.

as, Preterimp: tense. *Ni*, *ddor-wn*, *it*, *ai*. Pl. *em*,
ech, *ent*.

19. *Gorugaw*.

Preterperf: tense. 2. person sing: *Gorwyd*: 3. pers: sing. *Gorug*, *gorwau* and *goryw*.

C A P. XXVI.

Participles.

VERBS have 4 Participles.
 Two of the } viz: Participle { *Present tense.*
 Active voice } of the { *First Future.*
 and

Two of the } viz: Participle { *Preter tense.*
 Passive voice } of the { *Second Future.*

Of these 4 Participles, there are but Two of determinate or limited Terminations. viz. The *Participle of the Preter Tense*; and that of the *Second Future*.

I. The Participle of the *Present Tense*, which in English ends in *Ing*; is made in Welsh, by putting *Yn*, or *Gan*, before the Infinit: mood of the Verb. as, *Yn dysgu*; Learning. *Gan ddywedyd*; Saying. This Participle is of all Genders and Numbers.

II. The Participle of the *first or Active Future*; which in English betokens *to Doe*, like the Infinit: mood, Active; is likewise made in Welsh, by putting *Ar fedr*, before the Infinit: mood of the Welsh Verb. as, *Ar fedr dywedyd*; About to speak. *Ar fedr sgri-fennu*; About to write. This Participle also is of all Genders & Numbers.

III. The Participles of the *Preter tense*, which in English endeth in *d*, *t*, or *n*; is made in Welsh by adding *Edig*, to the Radix of each Verb's Formation. as, *Car*, *caredig*; *Dysg*, *dysgedig*; *Lladl*, *ladd-edig*. Or is otherwise made by putting *Wedi*, before

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fore the Infinit; mood: as, *Weli ei ddyfgu*, Taught; *Wedi ei ladd*, slain.

III. The Participle of the *Second* or *Passive Future*, which in English betokens *To suffer*, like the Infinitive mood Passive; is made in Welsh, by adding *Adwy*, to the Radix of the Verb: as *Sgrifennu*, *sgrifennadwy*; *Car*, *caradwy*. To be, or which may be, must or ought to be written or loved. Or otherwise, by prefixing *Iw*, to the Original Verb, as, *peth iw hoffi*; A thing to be loved.

† Note, That these 2 latter Participles, are by some said to have the Plural number: as, *Caredig*, *caredigion*; *Caradwy*, *caradwyon*. But quere, whether these Plurals, be not rather plural Substantives; though, for Emphasis, they be often joyned to other Substantives: as, *Caredigion Bobl*, &c. Beloved People, &c.

There seems to be another manner of forming of *Participles of the Present*, and of the *Preter Tenses*; and both of them from the Voice of the Preter Tense, above specified. as, *Caredig i*; or *wrth ddyn*; Loving a man: *Caredig ddyn*; Beloved man; *Caredig gan ddyn*, Beloved of man.

But forasmuch as this Method doth not answer the Purport of those Participles (necessary to be formed) of other Verbs: We have thought fit to introduce the former Method, as answering the designs of other Verbs; and as having obtained both in discourse and print.

The 2d or *passive Future Participle* is also otherwise made, by either prefixing or subjoyning *Gwiw*, to the Substantive whence the Verb is derived. as, *Ceiswiw*, or *Gwiwgais*; Worthy to be sought for. *Olodwiw*, or *Gwiwled*; Worthy to be praised. Or otherwise, by prefixing *Hy*, to the Radix

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Radix of the Verb: as *Hygar*; Worthy to be loved: *Hygof*; Worthy to be remembred. If Words compounded with *Hy*, do not rather import a Disposition or Feasibility; and answer to *Able*, or *Ible*, the common Terminations of English Adjectives: as, *Hyblyg*; Flexible, or which may be bent: *Hygof*; Memorable, or which may be easily minded or called to mind.

C A P. XXVII.

The Articles.

THE *Articles* (the first of the undeclinable Parts of the Welsh Tongue,) are Two. *Y*, and *Yr*; The.

1st. *Y* is put in apposition with Substantives, (or Verbs of the Infinit: mood made Substantives,) and with Adjectives; beginning either with Consonants, or with *W*, and sometimes *I*, in construction. as, *Y dyn*; The man: *Y fendigedig Forwyn*; The blessed Virgin: *Y gwaeddi*; The cry: *Y wratg*; The woman: *Y iaith*; The language.

2^{ly}. *Yr* is used before Words beginning with Vowels; whether radical, or in construction. as, *Yr Aberth*, The Sacrifice. *Yr Orddig wraig*, The angry woman.

Their further Properties in Construction; see their Syntax.

CAP

C A P. XXVIII.

The Adverbs.

AN *Adverb* is an undeclinable Part of Speech, joyned to the Verb, the more plainly to declare its Intent & Circumstance.

Adverbs are of several sorts.

Of Place. as, *Yma, yna, yno, accw, draw, fry, obry, allan, y maes, i mewyn, uchod, isod, i fynu, i wared, oddi yma, oddi yna, oddi accw, p'le, i b'le, o b'le, o fewn, oddifewn, oddifaes, odduchod, oddisod, oddiaccw oddi draw.*

Of Time. as, *Ynawr, yr awrhen, y boreu, yn ffreu, yn hwyr, yn ebrwydd, heddyw, y foru, trennydd, gwrthdrennydd, tranoeth, tradwy, doe, echdoe, cyn echdoe, gynt, mynych, beunydd, etto, byth, bellach, eufys, weithian, erioed, y leni, erllynedd, tra, pan, yn diwedd.*

Of Number. as, *Unwaith, dwywaith, teirgwaith, canwaith, milwaith, &c.*

Of Order. as, *Yn gyntaf, yn ail, yn dryydd, &c. yn ddiwethaf, yn olaf, bellach. weithian, i'r diwedd, oddiyma, oddiyma.*

Of Asking. as, *P'am, po'dd, p'wedd (for Pa am, pa fodd, pa wedd,) pa ddelw, pa sut, pahan, pam felly, a, ai, ae, ai nid, onid, mae.*

Of Calling. as, *How, hai, ha, degle, debra.*

Of Denying. as, *Na, nad, na's, nac, nag e, ni, ni's, nid, na ddo, na ddo ddim, nag e ddim.*

Of Affirming. as, *Fe, do, diau, dioer, ie, felly, pam*

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pam nad ef, yn hollawol, yn ddiammeu. And before
Verbs: *a, y, ydd, yd, yr, e.*

Of Swearing. as, *Myn, ym, i, rhôf & Duw.*

Of Exhorting. as, *Iddo, atto, arno, arnynt, adolwyn, adolwg.*

Of Forbidding. as, *Na.*

Of Wishing. as, *O na, o nad, o nadd, o na's.*

Of Gathering together. as, *Yngbyd, yn gwbl, a-
chlan, ar unwaith, yn llwyr.*

Of Parting. as, *Ar wahân, â'r neilltu, yn ôl, ym-
laen.*

Of Choosing. as, *Yn hytrach, ebre, yn gynt, yn
gyntaf, yn hwyrach, yn olaf, gwell.*

Of a Thing not Finished. as *Agos, ymron, bridd,
prin.*

Of Diversity. as, *Yn amgen, yn aingenach.*

Of Shewing. as, *Daccw, dyna, dymma, dysty, dō-
bry, draw, wela, yn llyn, fal hyn, felly.*

Of Doubting. as, *Agatsydd, ysgatsydd, nid hwy-
ach, ond odid, se allai.*

Of Chance. as, *O ddamwain, o antur, ond an-
tur.*

Of Likeness. as, *Fel'y, yn unwedd, megis, mal, yn,
yr un-medd, yn unfut.*

Of Vehemency. as, *Rhy, iawn, digen.*

Of Comparison. as, *Cyn, mor, ac, a, yn gymmaint,
yn fwy, yn llai.*

Of Explaining. as, *Sef, ys ef, malpai, nid amgen,
megis, mal.*

Of Quality. (which are frequently made of Ad-
jectives and Participles, by putting *Yn*, before Them)
as, *Yn ldn, yn fwy, yn ddysgedig, yn gamoladwy.*
Adjectives and Participles are also used Adverbially
without *Yn* prefix'd: as, *Da y gwnaethost; Thou
hast done well: Ddysgedig yr attebodd; He answer-*

ed learnedly.

Of Quantity. as, *Llawer, ychydig, bychydig, gormod, i gyd, plith, yn fawr, yn faban, &c. atthaf.*

INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections are also reduced into this Class of Ad-
verbs. Such as are these :

Of Mirth. as, *Ha ha.*

Of Sorrow. as, *Gwa, ooh.*

Of Dread. as, *Dyt dyt, attah.*

Of Marvelling. as, *O rhyfedd, o Dduw, cron
Dduw.*

Of Disdaining. as, *Ffi, ffordd, uff.*

Of Praising. as, *Da, ab da, o'r goreu.*

Of Exclamation. as, *Wb, wb wb.*

Of Laughing. as, *Ha ha.*

Of Calling. as, *Ow, how.*

Of Silence. as, *Uff, ff.*

Of Mocking. as, *Heng.*

C A P. XXIX.

Conjunctions.

ANOTHER undeclinable Part of Speech is a
Conjunction: which is used in joyning Words
and Sentences together. Whereof some are:

Copulatives. as, *A, ac, na, nae, heysa.*

Disjunctives. as, *Hi, neu, naill ac.*

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Diser

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Discretives. as, *Eithr, ond, onid.*

Causals. as, *Can, gan, canys, can's, gan byn, gan bynny, herwydd, o herwydd, am, am byn, am bynny, oblegid, obleid, o achos, o ethryb.*

Conditionals. as, *O, os, ad, or.*

Exceptives. as, *Oui, os ni; onid, os nid, namyn, bagen, eithr, oddieithr.*

Interrogatives. as, *A, ai, oni, onid.*

Illatives. as, *Am (o achos, o blegid, o ethryb, er mwyn,) bynny.*

Adversatives. as, *Er, yr, tyd, bo, eisoes.*

Redditives. as, *Etto, er bynny, eisoes, mai, taw, thwaith, thwaithbach, or chwaethbach.*

Electives. as, *Na, nag, no, nog.*

Diminutives. as, *O'r lleias, o'r eithaf, o braidd, n' oed, hyd yn oed.*

C A P. XXX.

Prepositions.

A *Preposition* is an undeclinable Part of speech, set before other Parts; either in Apposition, as, *Am arian*; For money: or else in Composition, as, *Amgylchu*; To surround.

The Prepositions used in Apposition, are these

A, ag; With. *Am*; For. *Ar*; Upon. *At*; To. *Agos*; at; Near unto. *Agos i*; Near. *Allan o*; Out of. *Ar draws*; Over, a-cross. *Ar ol*; After. *Amgylch*; Round about

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about.

Can, With. *Cyd a*, *Cyd ag*; With. *Cylb*; About.

Cyn; Before.

Drach; Behind. *Dros*; Over.

Er; For. *Er ys*; Since. *Erbyn*; By. *Yn erbyn*; Against.

Gan; With, and Of. *Gerfydd*; By. *Cyd a*, *Cyd ag*; With. *Ger bron*; Before, or in presence of. *Gerllaw*; near, or By. *Goruwch*; Above, Over. *Gors*; Under, Beneath. *Gyserbyn*; Over against, before the face. *Gwedi*; After.

Hed; Without, By, or Beside. *Heblaw*; Beside. *Feibio*; By, Beside, More than. *Herwydd*; By, Because of. *Hwnt i*; Over, Beyond. *Hyd*; As far as, Untill, Unto.

I; To. *I maes o*; Out of. *Is*; Under, underneath, beneath. *Islaw*; Below.

Mewn; In. *Myn*; By (in swearing.)

O; From. *O fewn*; Within. *Oddi fewn*; On the inside, within. *Oddi allan*; On the outside, without. *Oddiar*; Over, above, from off. *Oddiwrth*; From off. *Oblegid*, *o ethryb*, *o herwydd*; Because of. *O flaen*; Before. *O gylb*; About. *O'r*; Out of. *O'r tu ol*; Behind, beside. *O'r tu yma*; On this side. *O'r tu draw*; On the other side. *O'r tu mewn*; On the inside. *O'r tu allan*; On the outside. *O'r tu hwnt*; On, or from, the other side. *O'r parth yma*; On this side. *Parth a*, *parth ag at*. Towards.

Rhag; From. *Rhag bron*, *rhag wyneb*; Before, in presence of. *Rhwng*; Between.

Tan; Under. *Tros*; Over. *Trwy*; Through. *Tu a*, *Tu ag at*; Towards. *Tu ag at am*; As to, as touching, as concerning.

Uch; Above. *Uch ben*; Over. *Uchlaw*; Above,

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more than. *Wrth*, By.

Ynys 4; Out of. *Yn*, In. *Yn* *erbyn*; Against. *Ynghylch*; About. *Yngwydd*; Before, in presence of. *Yn* *el*; After. *Yn* *yml*; By, near.

Prepositive Prepositions used
in Composition are these.

A, ad, add, af, am, an, ar, at. *Blaen*, Cam, cor, cryn, cy, cyd, cyf, cym, cyn, cys, cystal, cyf. *Dad*, dam, dar, dat, deu, di, dir, dis, drwg, dr, d, dy, dy. *Eb*, ech, ed, eg, eil, ell, en, er, es. *Ga*, go, gwag, gwrth, gwyn. *Hir*, by, hyl, Ir. *Llad*, llawr. *Rhae*, rhy, Tra, traw. *Ym*.

4. Note here in general, That the same Words may be either Adverbs, Interjections, or Prepositions, according to their different uses in Construction: And that They may be distinguished or reduced into their proper respective Classes, by considering the tenor or nature of the discourse,

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The Construction of the Parts of the *Welsh* Tongue.

The Construction of the *Welsh* Parts of Speech being natural, and mostly uniform with the *English*. It may suffice to lay down, in the following Characters, such Rules only, as wherein the *Welsh* Tongue may have some Propriety of Idiom. Which consists I. In a peculiar Placing of its Parts: and II. In an occasional Change of the initial Letters of its radical Words into *Soft*, *Liquid*, or *Aspirate*, according to the Potestas or Influence of preceding Words, or their dependance on one another in construction.

†. Note here, in general, That the first Words in Sentences, do ever retain their radical Initials; whether Vowels or Consonants.

G. A. B. XXXI.

The Construction of Substantives.

Substantives come together in construction, in two ways: 1st. As belonging to one Thing, 2nd. As belonging to divers.

I. As belonging to one Thing.

Two Substantives, the One a Proper, and the Other a Common, are made either of these ways.

If the Common be placed first, then is *Y*, or *yr*, or *Ar*, if the *English* be, *And the*, put before it: And if They be masculines, they make no change

of their initials. as, 1 Y 2 *brenin* 3 *Dafydd* a *ddywedodd*; or, 1 *A'r* 2 *brenin* 3 *Dafydd* a *ddywedodd*; *Dywed wrth* 1 y 2 *brenin* 3 *Salomon*. But if They be Fæminines; both change their Initials into their soft: as, 1 Y 2 *frenhines* 3 *Fair*; 1 Y 2 *forwyn* 3 *Fair*. Or they are otherwise made thus: Y, is placed first; The Common Substantive, next; *Gan*, next; and the Proper Substantive, beginning with its soft, last: as, 1 Y 2 *sant* 3 *gan* 4 *Bedr*.

If the latter Substantive be the proper Name of a Place; and is used as a Cognomen to Man or Woman; then it has regard to the former Substantive: i: e: If the former Substantive be masculine, the latter Substantive changeth not its radical Initial; as 1 *Owein* 2 *Gwynedd*; Owen of Northwales: But if the former Substantive be fæminine, the latter changeth its soft; as, 1, *Elen* 2 *Gaerangon*, Elinor of Worcester.

If the former substantive be a Proper, and the latter a Common, and immediately following one another: if they be the Nominative case, They make no change of their Initials; as, 1 *Cis* 2 *mab* 1 *Abiel*. But if They be of the Genitive, or any other case; the common Substantive sometimes changeth its Initial into its soft; as, *Cis* *mab* 1 *Abiel* 2 *fab* Seror; *Gorchymynedd* y *brenin* 1 1 *Fenaiah* 2 *fab* *Jehoiada*: and at other times the common Substantive changeth not its Initial; as *Salphaad*, *mab* 1 *Heppher*, 2 *mab* 1 *Gilead*, 2 *mab* *Maabir* &c. *Adoniah* *mab* *Haggith* a *ddaeth* at 1 *Fathseba* 2 *mam* *Salomon*.

If the common substantive have acquired the use of a Cognomen; it changeth its Initial into its soft; as, 1 *Jesu* 2 *Grift*; 1 *Mair* 2 *Forwyn*; 1 *Arthur* 2 *Fihor*; 1 *Rhys* 2 *Fardd*.

The former Substantive a Proper, and the latter

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a Common; they are often made with *Y*, or *yr*, between: as, 1 *Arthur* 2 *y* 3 *milwr*; 1 *Nimrod* 2 *yr* 3 *belwr*; 1 *Dafydd* 2 *y* 3 *Brenin*. Or the Common is made absolute, by putting *A*, or *Ac*, with a personal Pronoun, and *yn*, between it and the preceding Proper: as, 1 *Arthur* 2 *ac* 3 *ynteu* 4 *yn* 5 *filwr*, a laddodd ei ehyon. Or being both Common Substantives, are either made so; as, *Fy* 1 *nhdd*, 2 *ac* 3 *ynteu* 4 *yn* 5 *wr*, a'm car 1 *i* 2 *a* 3 *minnau* 4 *yn* 5 *blentyn*: or else, with *Y*, or *yr*, before the former; and *Gan y*, or *Gan yr*, before the latter; as, 1 *Y* 2 *lleidr* 3 *gan yr* 4 *erthyl*; 1 *yr* *erthyl* 3 *gan y* 4 *morwr*.

Two Common Substantives, are otherwise made thus: The Substantive betokening the Person is placed first; *O*, next; and the occupation or quality, last: as, *Gŵr* 2 *o* 3 *faer*; 1 *Benyw* 2 *o* 3 *olbgyddes*: or by the Reverse of it; as, 1 *Lleidr* 2 *o* 3 *ddyn*; 1 *Lladrones* 2 *o* 3 *wraig*.

†. Of Two common Substantives coming after a Verb in apposition. see Chap. 36. Accus. case.

II. Two, or more Substantives come together, belonging to divers Things; The latter being, as it were, possessed of the former, and in English distinguished from it by the sign *Of*; as, *The house Of David*: or which is equivalent to it, by placing the Possessed (with *S*, Subjoined) before the Possessor; as, *David's House*.

If the latter Substantive be the Proper name of a Person, it is immediately Subjoin'd to the Former; sometimes with a Change of its soft: as, *Burhyfel hir rhwng ty Saul a i thy* 2 *Ddafydd*; *Safasant yn i nhŷ* 2 *Dduw*. And sometimes without a Change; as, *Iddo y rhydd yr Argiwydd orfeddfa ei* 1 *dad* 2 *Dafydd*; *y wiber yn crogi wrth i law* 2 *Paul*.

If

So Syntax of the parts of Speech

If the latter Substantive be the Proper name of a Country, Town, or Place; and the Former Substantive be of the Plural number: then the latter is immediately Subjoin'd with its radical Initial; as, 1 Gwyn 2 Llong, 1 Gwngedd 2 Llundain. But if the Former Substantive be of the Singular number; then the latter changed its radical Initial into its soft; and hath O, put before it; as, 1 Gwr 2 o 3 Llong, 1 Gwraig 2 o 3 Llundain.

Both substantives being Common; and not pertaining either to manufacture or material whereof a Thing is done, or to be done: the Latter is immediately subjoin'd to the Former without any Change of its Initial; as, 1 Cartad 2 mam, 1 bachelori 2 cad, 1 gwerthidig 2 Drob, 1 pen 2 bryn.

But if the Former Substantive be an artificial piece, and the Latter the material: then is the Latter either immediately subjoin'd, without any change of its radical Initial; if the Former be masculine; as, 1 Ty 2 coed, 1 allbwr 2 pren; or with a Change of its radical Initial into its soft; if the Former Substantive be feminine; as, 1 Ysgubor 2 goed, 1 Sarph 2 bris, 1 Canuysll 2 gwyn, 1 Fflam 2 dan. Or are otherwise made with O, between: as, 1 Ty 2 o 3 goed, 1 Sarph 2 o 3 bris, 1 Canuysll 2 o 3 gwyn, 1 Fflam 2 o 3 dan. Or adjectively, thus: 1 Ty 2 ceddwol, 1 ysgubor 2 feinin.

If the Former Substantive be the Artist; and the Latter the Material, or the piece wrought or to be wrought: the Latter is immediately subjoin'd with its radical Initial; without any regard to the Gender of the Former: as, 1 Saer 2 coed, 1 Gof 2 peddwlau, 1 Gwilyddyllet 2 crysau.

In some respects, the Latter Substantive, hath I, between it and the Former: as, 1 Gwr 2 i 3 Dawb.

1 Td

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1 *Tâd* 2 *i'r* 3 *ymddisaid*, 1 *Amser* 2 *i* 3 *alaw*: And sometimes *Rhag*: as, 1 *Ofn* 2 *rhag yr* 3 *haint a fyrb-iafai arno*.

Lastly, It is to be noted, That the Substantive possessed is ever placed after the Possessor, when put in apposition with it. But if the Substantive Possessed, be compounded with the Possessor; it is then placed foremost in the Composition, and the radical Initial of the Possessor, is ever turn'd to its soft. as, *Cad-farch*, A war-horse, or Horse of war; *Adardy*, A bird-house.

CAP. XXXII.

The Construction of Substantives and Adjectives.

THe Adjective generally agrees with its Substantive in Gender and Number. as 1 *Gŵr* 2 *da*, 1 *Gwraig* 2 *dda*, 1 *Ceffyl* 2 *gwyn*, 1 *Casseg* 2 *wen*, 1 *Dynion* 2 *mwynion*, 1 *Ceffyl* 2 *gwynion*.

Yet the Adjective agrees with the Substantive, sometimes, neither in Gender nor Number.

1st. Not in Gender. For sometimes when the Adjective hath obtain'd the use of a Surname, and is subjoin'd to a Proper Name; the Adjective assumes its soft, or its feminine Initial, though its Substantive be of the masculine Gender: as, 1 *Hywel Dda*, 1 *Dafydd* 2 *Gam*, 1 *Rhobin* 2 *Dau*. And

so also do other Adjectives; as, 1 *Dafydd* 2 *Idwal*, 1 *Haman* 2 *ddichellgar*, 1 *Lazarus* 2 *dlawd*. So also, *Digon*, *Gormodd*, *Llawer*, and *Hell*, when join'd to masculine Substantives common; as, 1 *Dwfr* 2 *ddigon*, 1 *Bwyd* 2 *ormodd*, 1 *Enllyn* 2 *lawer*. y 1 *dynion* 2 *oll*. And as these Adjectives are fæminines, though join'd to masculine Substantives: so when the Adjectives are placed before their Substantives, with a Pronoun possessive between; the Adjective may be masculine, though the Substantive be fæminine. as, 1 *Gwyn* 2 *ei* 3 *llaw*, 1 *Glân* *yw* 2 *dy* 3 *ferch*.

zly. Not in Number. As when the Adjective wants the Plural number, the singular Adjective is joined to a Plural Substantive. as, 1 *Piccellau* 2 *tanllyd*, 1 *Dynion* 2 *da*. And sometimes, though the Adjective have a Plural; as, 1 *Dynion* 2 *duwiol*, 1 *Gwragedd* 2 *crefyddol*. So, when the Adjective is placed first, and its Plural Substantive after; as, 1 *Amrasael* 2 *fannau*, 1 *Caredig* *ddynion*.

Of the Places of Adjectives, in construction with their Substantives.

The Place of the Adjective in construction, is generally after its Substantive: as, 1 *Ty* 2 *têg*, 1 *Gŵr* 2 *dooth*, 1 *Gwraig* 2 *lân*. Yet some seem to affect a place before their Substantives: as, 1 *Hên* 2 *ŵr*, 1 *Hên* 2 *wraig*, 1 *Hên* 2 *dy*: and then the Substantives take their soft Initials; except when the Adjectives are of the comparative or superlative Degrees; as, 1 *Mwynach* 2 *gŵr*, 1 *Cryfaf* 2 *brenin*, 1 *Glanach* 2 *gwraig*, 1 *Goreu* 2 *march*, 1 *Gwaethaf* 2 *plentyn*.

Pob is ever placed before its Substantive; and make

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makes no change of the radical Initial of the Substantive: as 1 *Pob* 2 *dyn*, 1 *Pob* 2 *gwraig*. And so is *Rhyw*, ever placed before its Substantive, but always makes the radical Initial of its Substantive soft, as, 1 *Rhyw* 2 *wr*, *Rhyw* *wraig*: which Naill, also doeth.

Some Adjectives, being used Substantively, are also placed before their Substantives, with *O*, between; so making their Substantives of the Genitive case, as, 1 *Llawer* 2 3 *feirch*, 1 *Hyn* 2 3 *orchwyl*, *niwy* 3 *gyfoeth*, 1 *Rhagor* 2 3 *enllyn*, 1 *Digon* 2 3 *fwyd*, 1 *Lai* 2 3 *bysgod*, 1 *Eyckan* 2 3 *saint*, &c.

If the Substantive and the Adjective be the Vocative case; their Property is this: 1st, Either of them may indifferently lead. 2ly, If they begin a sentence, (without *O*, or any other word before Them,) and the Adjective be placed foremost; then the Adjective is made to agree with the Gender of the Substantive, but the Substantive, of whatsoever Gender, takes the soft Initial, as, 1 *Trugarog* 2 *Dduw*, 1 *Garedig* 2 *wraig*. And if the Substantive lead; then the Substantive, if masculine, preserves its radical Initial; but if feminine, it changeth it into its soft; and the Adjectives are made to agree with the Genders of their Substantives: as, 1 *Duw* 2 *trugarog*, 1 *Forwyn* 2 *sendigedig*. But 3ly, If They follow *O*, or any other word or words; then the former Word, whether Substantive or Adjective, begins with its soft: as, 1 *O* 2 *dad* 3 *trugarog*, 1 *O* 2 *drugarog* 3 *dd*, *caniadha hyn* 1 *drugarog* 2 *dd*, 1 *O* 2 *sendigedig* 3 *forwyn*: And if the Adjective be placed last; it assumes an Initial suitable to the Gender of the Substantive; as, *O* 1 *dad* 2 *trugarog*, *O* 1 *forwyn* 2 *sendigedig*.

Of the initial Letters of plural Substantives & Adjectives.

Plur

Plural Substantives placed after their Adjectives, change their radical Initials into their soft: as, 1 *Amrafaslian* 2 *becho-lau*; 1 *Cariadus* 2 *frodyn*. But plural Adjectives, placed after their Substantives, keep the radical Initials of their Singulars; as, 1 *Gwagedd* 2 *mwynion*, 1 *Merched* 2 *gwynion*, 1 *Cessig* 2 *duon*. Yea though Adjectives, wanting Plurals, are yet added to plural Substantives; as, 1 *Dynion* 2 *da*, 1 *Gwagedd* 2 *gw'edig*. Except *Digon*, *Llawer*, *Bagad*, and *Rhai*; which being apply'd to plural Substantives, change their Initials into their soft: as, 1 *Pysgod* 2 *ddigon*, 1 *Dynion* 2 *lawer*, 1 *Plant* 2 *fogad*, 1 *Meibion* 2 *rai*.

CAP. XXXIII.

*Construction of Substantives
and Numerals.*

Numerals, (as was said, Chap: 20) are of 2 sorts: *Cardinals*, and *Ordinals*. The Properties of *Cardinals*, in construction, are these:

They are ever placed before their Substantives, being single Numerals: as, 1 *Un* 2 *gŵr*, 1 *Dau* 2 *ŵr*, 1 *Deng* 2 *ŵr*, 1 *Deuddeng* 2 *ŵr*, 1 *Ugein* 2 *gŵr*, 1 *Deugain* 2 *gŵr*, 1 *Can* 2 *gŵr*. But when the Number requires more than one word to express it; then the Thing numbred is placed next after the first word of the Number: and is generally used singularly.

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gularly: as, 1 *Un* 2 *gŵr* ar *ddêg*, 1 *Un* 2 *gŵr* ar *bymtheg*, 1 *Dau* 2 *ŵr* ar *bymtheg*, &c. 1 *Can* 2 *gŵr*, ac *un*, 1 *Deucan* 2 *gŵr* a *dau*.

Mil (A thousand) hath 0, between it, and the Thing numbred: as, 1 *Mil* 2 0 3 *wyr*, *Dwy* 1 *fil* 2 0 3 *wyr*. &c. But of the placing both of Cardinals and Ordinals, common use is chiefly to be consulted.

When Substantives beginning with B, G, D, are compounded with *Pum*, *Seith*, *Wyth*, *Naw*, *Dêg*, *Pymtheg*, *Ugain*, *Deugain*, &c. *Cant*: then do the Substantives make the following Changes of the Initials; viz. B, into M; D, into N; and G, thrown away: and the Numerals stand as followeth.

Pum. as, *Pum-muwch*, *pum-nyn*, *pum-wr*.

Seith. as, *Seith-muwch*, *seith-nyn*, *seith-wr*,

Wyth, as, *Wyth-muwch*, *wyth-nyn*, *wyth-wr*.

Naw. as, *Naw-muwch*, *naw-nyn*, *naw-wr*.

Deng. as, *Deng-muwch*, *deng-nyn*, *deng-wr*.

Pymtheng. as, *Pymtheng-muwch*, *pymtheng-nyn*, *pymtheng-wr*.

Ugein. as, *Ugein-muwch*, *ugein-nyn*, *ugein-wr*.

Deugein as, *Deugein-muwch*, *deugein-nyn*, *deugein-wr*.

Can. as, *Can-muwch*, *can-nyn*, *can-wr*.

of *Buwch*, *Dyn*, *Gŵr*.

The Properties of Ordinals in construction, are these.

They are all placed, when single Numerals, before their Substantives: as, *yr* 1 *ail* 2 *ŵr*, *y* 1 *trydydd* 2 *gŵr*, &c. Except *Cyntaf*; which is placed, sometimes before its Substantive; as, *Y cyntaf* 2 *ŵr* *ŵr*; and sometimes after it, as, *Y* 1 *gŵr* 2 *cyntaf*:

Which

When, *Yn*, is used in the description of order; they are all placed next after *Yn*, and before the Things treated of: as, 1 *Yn* 2 *gynaf* 3 *gŵr*, 1 *Yn* 2 *ail wr*, 1 *yn* 2 *drydydd* 3 *gŵr*.

When more than one Word goes to make up the Ordinal Number; then the Thing or Substantive is placed next after the first word of the number; as in the case of the Cardinals: as, *Yr* 1 *Unfed* 2 *gŵr* *ar hugain*, *Y* 1 *ddwyfed* 2 *wraig* *a deugain*, &c.

C A P. XXXIV

Construction of Pronouns.

THE Construction of Pronouns consists in 3 Things.

1st. Their Compositions, and appositive Words.

2ly. Their Places, with relation to Verbs.

3ly. Their Places, with relation to Substantives.

These Respects we shall consider, as we treat of the several Classes of the Pronouns in their order.

The Classes of the Pronouns, are six.

I. *Personals*.

III. *Possessives*.

H. *Demonstratives*.

V. *Interrogatives*.

III. *Relatives*.

VI. *Derivatives*.

I. Of the *Personal Pronouns*, and their *Derivatives*.

The *Personal Pronouns* are these. *Mi*, *Ti*, *Efe*,
Hi.

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Hi: and in construction, *Fi*, *I*, *Di*, *E*, *F*, *Ef*, *O*, *Fo*, *Efo*. Plur. *Ni*, *Cbwi*, *Hwy*, *Nhwy*, *Hwynt*.

Their Compositions are 4-fold. 1st, With themselves. 2ly, With Prepositions. 3ly, With Adverbs. and 4ly, With *Au*.

1st, With Themselves, as,

Myfi, *Nyni*; *Tydi*, *Cbwychwî*; *Hî bi*; *Hwynt-hwy*, And *Fi*, *Ti*, &c. I, Thou, &c. compounded with *Hon*, with one *O*, in apposition, and another *O* placed between *Hon* and *Fi*; *Ti*, &c. as, *Dywedyd o Honof*, *o Honot*, *o Hono* or *o Honaw*; *o Hani*; *O Honom*, *o Honoch*, *o Hanynt*: That I, Thou, He, She; We, Ye, They, should say. *Allan o Honof*, *a Honot*, &c. Out of Me, Thee, &c.

2ly, With Prepositions: as,

Ar: Upon. as, *Arnaf*, *arnat*, *arno*, *arni*. Pl *Arnam*, *arnoch*, *arnynt*: Upon me, thee, him, her; Us, you, them.

At: To. as, *Attaf*, *attat*, *atto*, &c. To me, thee, him, &c.

Can, , or *Gan*: With, in possession of. as, *Cennyf*, *cennyt*; *Cennym*, *cennych*; *Gennyf*, *gennyt*, *Gennym*, *gennych*; changing *A*, of *Can*, and *Gan*, into *E*: and *Cantho*, *canthi*, *canthynt*; or *Ganddo*, *ganddi*, *ganddynt*; retaining *A*. With me, thee, him, her: Us, you, them.

Er: For the sake of. as, *Eraf*, *erot*, *erddo*, *erddi*; *Erom*, *eroch*, *erddynt*. For my, thy, his, her, &c sake.

Heb: Without. as, *Hebof*, *hebot*, *hebddo*, *hebddi*; *Hebom*, *heboch*, *hebdynt*. Without me, thee, &c.

Hyd: (with *Ar*, in apposition) All over. as, *Ar hydof*, *ar hydot*, *ar hyd-ddo*, *ar hyd-ddi*: *Ar hydwm*, *ar bydoch*, *ar byd-dynt*. All over me, thee, &c.

I: To, as, *Im', i' in',* (or poetically, *Im', y', yn',*) To me, thee, us : *Idao, iddi, iddynt* ; To him, her, them.

Rbag: From, or Forward. as, *Rbagof, rbagat, rbagado, rbagddi* ; *Rbagem, rbagoch, rbagddynt* : From me, thee, &c. *Afrbagof, dds rbagat* ; I will go forward, go thou forward.

Rhwng: Between. as. *Rhyngof, rhyngof, rhyngddo, rhyngddi* (or *rhyngtho, rhyngthi* :) *Rhyngom, rhyngoch, rhyngddynt* or *rhyngthynt* : Between me, thee, him, &c.

Tan: Under. as, *Tanaf, tanat, tano, tani* ; *Tanom, tandoch, tanynt* : Under me, thee, him, &c.

Tros: For, or Over, as, *Trosos, trosot, trosto, trosti* ; *Trosom, trosach, trostynt* : For, or Over thee, him, &c.

Trwy: Through. as, *Trwos, trwot, trwyddo, trwyddi* ; *Trwom, trwobch, trwyddynt* : Through me, thee, him, her, &c.

Wrth: By, or To. as, *Wrthys, wrthyt, wrtho, wrthi* ; *Wrthym, wrthych, wrthynt* : By, or To me, thee, him, her, &c.

Yn: In, or Within, as, *Ynos, ynot, yntho* or *ynthaw* or *ynddo, ynthi* or *ynddi* : *Ynom, ynoch, ynddynt* : In, or Within me, thee, him, her ; Us, you, them.

3ly. With Adverbs.

The Personal Pronouns are often joyned with *A*, or *Y*, adverbs of affirming ; and with *Na*, or *Ni*, adverbs of denying : and then They are ever Accusative cases governed of the Verb, placed between the Nominative case and the Verb. and contracted by subjoyning only *M*, for *Mi* ; *Th*, for *Ti* ; *I*, for *Ef*, or *Hi* ; *N*, for *Ni*, *Ch*, for *Chwi* ; and *I* (or perhaps *U*, rather) for *Hwynt*. as,

A. Duw a'm, a' th, a' i ; *A'n, a' ch, a' i* or *a' u* Carodd:

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edd: God loved me, thee, him, or her; Us, you, them.

Y. *Duw y'm, y'th; Y'r, y'ch Carodd*: God loved me, thee; Us, you. Third person singular and plural wanted.

Na, *Dyweddodd na'm, na'th; Na'n, na'ch Carei*: He said he would not love me, thee; Us, you: Third pers: sing: and plur: wanted.

Ni. *Duw ni'm, ni'th; Ni'n, ni'ch Carodd*: God loved me, thee; Us, you not. Third pers: sing: & plur: wanted.

4ly With *Au*.

Besides the aforementioned prepositive Compositions, Personal Pronouns are also Subjunctively compounded with the Particle *Au*: placing a double *N*, between *Mi* and *Ni*, and *Au*; and *Ti*, between *Ti*, *Chwi*, *Hi*, and *Hwy*, and *Au* as, *Minnau*, *Ninnau*; *Tithau*, *Chwithau*, *Hithau*, *Hwythau*: *Hwynt*, makes *Hwyntau*; and *Yntau*, is an anomal.

Of the Words Subjunctively used in

Apposition with personal Pronouns.

Personal Pronouns have *Hun*, or *Hunan* (self, or Alone,) Subjoin'd in Apposition with their Singulars: And *Hun*, or *Hunain*, (selves, or Alone,) with their Plurals, as,

Ey or *Myfi sy hun*, or *hunain*. My self, I my self, My self alone, I alone. *Dy* or *Ty di dy hun* or *hunain*. Thy self, thy self alone, Thou thy self, Thou alone. *Ei* or *Efe ei hun*, or *hunain*. Himself. He himself, Himself alone, He alone. *Ei* or *Hi ei hun*, or *hunain*. Her self, Her self alone, She her self, she alone. *Ei* or *Nyni ei hun*, or *hunain*. Our selves, We our selves, We

M

alone

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 alone. *Bib* or *Chwybwi* *sich* *bun* or *bunain*.
 Your selves, Ye your selves, Ye alone. *Eu* or
Hwyntwy *eu* *bun*, or *bunain*. *Themselves*,
They themselves; *They* alone.

ly, The Places of Personal Pronouns,
 with relation to Verbs.

I. Person.

Rule 1st. *Mi*, and *Myf*. when Nominative cases, are placed before their Verbs; or without the affirmative Adverb, *A* as, *Mi*, or *Myf* *ddywedais*, or *a ddywedais wrtho*.

Rule 2d. *Minnau*, is likewise placed before its Verb; with, or without the adverb *A* as, *Minnau ddywedais*, or *a ddywedais*. It is likewise placed after the Verb; as well when Nominative case to it as when governed of it: making the necessary Change of its radical Initial. as *Dywedais Innau*; I also said; *Tarawodd Finnau*; He struck me also.

Rule 3d. *Fi*, is placed after the Verb, and is governed of it; as, *Tarawodd Fi*. Or is placed after the Nominative case, when the Nominative is put after the Verb; as, *Tarawodd chwî Fi*.

Rule 4th. *I*, when Nominative case, is placed after its Verb: as, *Dywedais I*. When governed of the Verb, It is likewise placed after the Verb, with *I'm* placed between the expressed nominative case and the Verb; as, *Efs i'm tarawodd I*.

Rule 5th. *Ni*, and *Ninnau*; when Nominative cases to a Verb; are placed, either before the Verb, with, or without the affirmat. *A* between them and

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and the Verb; as, *Ni*, or *Ninnau* *ddywedwn*, or *ddywedwn*: or They are placed next after the Verbs, *Ddywedwn* *Ni*, or *Ninnau*. When governed of the Verb, They are placed next after it; as, *Carodd Ni*, or *Ninnau*: viz. when the Nominat: case of the Verb is not expressed. But when the Nominative is expressed; then are They placed, either next after the Verb, with *A'n* next before the Verb; as, *Duw a'n carodd Ni* or *Ninnau*: or after the Nominat: case, placed after the Verb likewise; as, *Carodd Duw Ni* or *Ninnau*.

Rule 6th. *Nyni*, is ever placed before the Verb, with or without the affirmative *A*; and is ever the nominat: case of the Verb: as, *Nyni*, or *Nyni a*, *ddywedwn*.

3ly. { *Minnau*. } as related { *Fy*. } pron:
 { *I*. } to sublt. { *Fy*. } pos:
 { *Ni*, and *Ninnau*. } see { *Ei*. } possessive

2 Person.

Ti, *Tydi*. used as *Mi*, *Myfi*. Rule the 1st above.

Tithau, used as *Minnau*. Rule 2d above.

Di, used as *Fi*; Rule 3d above and as *I*, Rule 4th above. Only when governed of the Verb, it hath *A'th*, between the expressed Nominat: case and the Verb: as *Efe a'th darawodd Di*.

Chwi, and *Chwithau*. placed as *Ni* and *Ninnau*, Rule 5th.

Chwydchwi, used as *Nyni*. Rule 6th above.

3d Person.

Efe, *Ef*, *Efo*, *E*, *Fe*, *O*. have no peculiar Places assign'd Them, with regard to their Verbs: But are placed sometimes before the Verb, with the affirmat: *A*, between them and the Verb; as, *Efe*

a ddywedodd: and sometimes after; as, *Dywedodd Efe*.

But when *Efe*, is governed of the Verb, it is ever placed after it; with *Ai* put between the nominat: case and the Verb: as, *Ti a'i targwaist Efe*.

†. Note that some would have this Pronoun spelt *Efe*; only when it is Nominat: case to a Verb, wheresoever placed: and spelt *Ef*, when governed of a Verb.

Hi. used as *Efe*: above, and as *Ef*.

Yntau, *Hithau*, *Hwyntau*, *Hwythau*; placed as *Minnau*: Rule 2d. above. or as *Ninnau*: Rule 5th. above.

Hi hi, *Nhwy*, *Hwyntwy*: ever Nominat: cases, and placed before the Verb, with the affirmat. *A*.

Hwy. is ever nominat: case; and is placed either before the Verb, with *A*; or next after the Verb: as, *Hwy a ddywedasant*, or *Dywedasant Hwy*.

Hwynt. is ever governed of the Verb, and placed after it, with *Ai* put between the nominat: case and the Verb. as, *Efe a'i lladdodd hwynt*.

How the Personal Pronouns are to be placed, with regard to their Verbs: when They have *Hun*, *Hunan*, or *Hunain*, subjoin'd in apposition unto them.

The single Pronouns, thus:

They are generally Nominative cases to their Verbs: and when placed before their Verbs, have ever their radical Pronouns put before them; with *A*, or *Ai*, between Them and the Verb: as, *Mi fy hun*, or *hunan*, *a'i 'sgrifennais*; or, *a 'sgrifennais hyn*. Or else are placed, without their radical Pronoun

Pronouns, after both the Verb and the word governed of it: as, *Sgrifennais byn fy hun, or fy hunain*. And so of the rest.

The double personal Pronouns, thus:

If another Pronoun be the word governed of the Verb; then that other Pronoun is compounded with the affirmative Adverbs *A*, or *Y*; or with the negative Adverb *Ni*, and placed next before the Verb; and the double Pronoun either set alone before that governed Pronoun, and *Hun*, *Hunan* or *Hunain*, placed after the Verb: and if the governed Pronoun be repeated, after that also, as, *Myfi a'th (or Y'th, or ni'th) waredais fy hun, or fy hunain*; Or, *Myfi a'th (or y'th, or ni'th) waredais Di fy hun, or fy hunan*. Or else the double Pronoun, together with *Hun* or *Hunan* &c is placed first; the Pronoun governed, next; and the Verb, last: as, *Myfi fy hun, or fy hunan a'th waredais; or a'th waredais Di*.

But if a Substantive be the word governed of the Verb: Then the double Pronoun is either placed alone, first; the affirmative *A*, next; the Verb, next; the word governed, next; and *Fy*, *Dy*, &c. with *Hun* &c, last: as, *Myfi a sgrifennais lyfr fy hun, or fy hunan*. Or, the double Pronoun, with *Hun* &c, are placed first; the affirmative, next; the Verb next; and the word governed, last: as, *Myfi fy hun, or hunan, a sgrifennais lyfr*. And so of the rest.

† Note in general, That each of the single personal Pronouns, when Nominatives to Verbs; are very often wholly omitted, and left to be understood in the person

person of the verb : as, *Dywedais, dywedais;* &c. I said, thou saidst; &c.

II. The Demonstrative Pronouns.

The Demonstrative Pronouns, are; *Hwn, Hwnnw, Yma, and Yna.*

These are nowhere compounded, but in *Hyn*, and *Hynny*, plurals of *Hwn*, and *Hwnnw*; and that only with *Rhai*, when their final Letter or Syllable only is retained; and *Hi*, of *Rhai*, sometimes changed into *Ei*, as, of *Hyn*, *Rhai'n*; of *Hynny*, *Rhai'ni* or *Rhei'ny*.

However, *Hwn*, and *Hwnnw*, singulars; and *Rhai'n* and *Rhai'ni*, plurals; have *Hwn-Hunan*, and *Hunain*, put in apposition with Them: with *Ei*, or *Eu*, respectively put between as, *Hwn*, or *Hwnnw, ei hun*, or *bunan*; *Rhai'n* or *Rhai'ni eu hun* or *bunain*. And *Hwn*, hath sometimes *Yma*, in apposition with it, as *Hwn yma*; This same, or This very man.

The Places of Demonstrative Pronouns

in Construction

When they are nominat : cases to Verbs; They are placed, Either before their Verbs, with *A*, between them and the verb; viz: when a word governed of the verb follows it; as, *Hwn, or Hwnnw a wnaeth llyn*. Or with *A'i* between them and the verb; when there is no word governed following the verb: as *Hwn, or Hwnnw a'i gwnaeth*. Or they are placed next after the verb; viz: when there is a question asked; or when the word governed of the verb is placed first, with *A* put between it and the verb; as, *Beth a wnaeth Hwn, or Hwnnw?* y *drwg a wnaeth Hwn, or Hwnnw*.

When

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When they are governed of the verb, They are placed; Either after the verb, and after their Substantives too, if They have any: as, *Efe a 'sgrifennodd y llyfr bwn* or *y llyfr bwennw*. Or They are placed themselves, and their Substantives, if They have any, first; the affirmative *A*, next: the verb, next; and the nominat: case, last: as, *Hwn* or *Hwennw*, or *Y llyfr bwn* or *y llyfr bwennw a 'sgrifennodd* *ys*.

When *Hwn*, *Hwennw*, &c. in apposition. They are either placed first, with *Hun* &c. immediately Subjoin'd; or with *Hun* &c. placed last; with *Ei*, or *Eu*, respectively placed next before *Hun*, &c. as, *Hwn*, or *Hwennw ei hun* (or *hunan*) a 'sgrifennodd y llyfr bwn: or *Hwn*, or *Hwennw a 'sgrifennodd y llyfr bwn ei hun*, or *ei hunan*.

†. Note, that besides these four Demonstratives, *Yr un*, is also sometimes demonstratively used: as 1 Pet: 3: 3. Let it not be That outward &c. *Bydded nid yr un addallan* &c.

III. The Relative Pronouns.

The Relative Pronouns are; *Yr bwn*, *y sawl*; *y neb*, *yr un*.

Their Places in Construction.

Yr Hwn, when nominat: case, is placed before the verb; with the affirmat: *A*, between it and the verb: as, *Yr hwn a wnellyn*. When it is governed of the Verb; it is placed either before the verb, viz: when the nominat: case is let after the Verb; as, *Yr bwn a laddodd efe*: or it is placed after the verb; as, *Duw a gad yr Hwn a wnel gyfnewider*; and also after the nominat: case, if that be placed also

person of the verb: as, *Dywedais, dywedais;* &c. I said, thou saidst, &c.

II. The Demonstrative Pronouns.

The Demonstrative Pronouns, are; *Hwn, Hwnnw, Yma, and Yna.*

These are nowhere compounded, but in *Hyn*, and *Hynny*, plurals of *Hwn*, and *Hwnnw*; and that only with *Rhai*; when their final Letter or Syllable only is retained; and *Ai*, of *Rhai*, sometimes changed into *Ei*: as, of *Hyn*, *Rhai'n*; of *Hynny*, *Rhai'ni* or *Rhei'ny*.

However, *Hwn* and *Hwnnw*, singulars; and *Rhai'n* and *Rhai'ni*, plurals; have *Hwn*, *Hunan*, and *Hunain*, put in apposition with Them: with *Ei*, or *Ea*, respectively put between: as, *Hwn*, or *Hwnnw ei hun*, or *bunan*; *Rhai'n* or *Rhai'ni eu hun*, or *hunain*. And *Hwn*, hath sometimes *Yma*, in apposition with it, as *Hwn yma*; This same, or This very man.

The Places of Demonstrative Pronouns in Construction.

When they are nominat: cases to Verbs: They are placed, Either before their Verbs, with *A*, between them and the verb; viz: when a word governed of the verb follows it: as, *Hwn*, or *Hwnnw a wnaeth hyn*. Or with *A'i* between them and the verb; when there is no word governed following the verb: as *Hwn*, or *Hwnnw a'i gwnaeth*. Or they are placed next after the verb; viz: when there is a question asked; or when the word governed of the verb is placed first, with *A* put between it and the verb, as, *Beth a wnaeth Hwn*, or *Hwnnw? y drwg a wnaeth Hwn*, or *Hwnnw*.

When

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When they are governed of the verb, They are placed ; Either after the verb, and after their Substantives too, if They have any : as *Efe a 'sgrifennodd y llyfr bwn* or *y llyfr bwennw*. Or They are placed themselves, and their Substantives, if They have any, first ; the affirmative *A*, next : the verb, next ; and the nominat: case, last : as, *Hwn* or *Hwennw*, or *Y llyfr bwn* or *y llyfr bwennw a 'sgrifennodd efe*.

When *Hwn*, *Hwennw*, &c. in apposition. They are either placed first, with *Hun* &c immediately Subjoin'd ; or with *Hun* &c placed last ; with *Ei*, or *Eu*, respectively placed next before *Hun*, &c. as, *Hwn*, or *Hwennw ei hun* (or *bunan*) a 'sgrifennodd y llyfr bwn : or *Hwn*, or *Hwennw a 'sgrifennodd y llyfr bwn ei hun*, or *ei bunan*.

†. Note, that besides these four Demonstratives, *Yr un*, is also sometimes demonstratively used : as *Pet : 3 : 3* : Let it not be That outward &c. *Bydded nid yr un addallan* &c.

III. The Relative Pronouns.

The Relative Pronouns are ; *Yr bwn*, *y sawl* ; *y neb*, *yr un*.

Their Places in Construction.

Yr Hwn, when nominat: case, is placed before the verb ; with the affirmat: *A*, between it and the verb : as, *Yr hwn a wnellyn*. When it is governed of the Verb ; it is placed either before the verb, viz: when the nominat: case is let after the Verb ; as, *Yr bwn a laddodd efe* : or it is placed after the verb ; as, *Duw a gar yr Hwn a wnel gyfnewider* ; and also after the nominat: case, if that be placed also

also after the verb; as, *Car Llwyn, I wn a wne, gyfownder.*

When *Yr Iwn*, is placed first; the affirmative next; the verb, next; and a Substantive, last: Then *Yr Hwn*, is indifferently, Either the nominat; to the Verb; or the case governed of it as, *Yr hwn a gaf y Arglwydd*: Whoso loveth the Lord; or Whom the Lord loveth.

Y sawl; *Y Neb*; *Yr Un*: are placed as *Yr Hwn*.

III. The Possessive Pronouns.

The Possessive Pronouns, are *Mau*, *Fau*, *Fy*, *Dy*, *Ei*, *Eiddo*; with their Plurals.

Their Compositions:

They are often compounded with *A*, And; *a*, With; *Na*, Neither, or Nor; *I*, To; *O*, Out of. And such, as are capable of such Compositions, are thus contracted.

A, as, *A'm*, or *a'm Tâd*; *a'th*, or *a'th dâd*; *a'i*, or *a'i dâd* or *thâd*: *A'n*, or *a'n tâd*; *a'ch*, or *a'ch tâd* *a'i*, or *a'i tad*. And, or With my, thy, his or her; our, your, their Father.

Na, as, *Na'm*, or *Nâ'm Tad*; &c. Neither, or Nor my Father.

I as, *I'm Tâd*, *I'th Dâd*, &c. To my, thy Father, &c.

†. Note, That *Ei*, His or Her; and *En*, Their; after *I*, To: are changed into *W* as, *Iw dâd*, *Iw thâd*; To his or her Father: *Iw tâd*; To their Father.

O, as, *O'm tâd*, *o'th dâd*, *o'i dâd*, *o'i thâd*; *O'n tâd*, *o'ch tâd*, *o'i tâd*: Out of my, thy, &c Father.

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Fy, and *Dy*, before a Vowel, often lose *Y*, as, *Fenaid*, *D'anaid*; for, *Fy enaid*, *Dy enaid*.

*Ei*n, and *Ei*ch, after words ending with Vowels, are either contracted, or remain intire: as, *Duw yw'n* or *yw ein Ceidwad*; *Duw yw'ch*, or *yw ei*ch *Ceidwad*. And, in South-wales, *Mau*, and *Tau*, are also mutilated on this account: as, *Duw yw'n* *seidwad*, *Duw yw'ib* *geidwad*.

All the Pronouns Possessives, except *Mau* and *Tau*, have the Pronouns primitives of their respective Persons often set in apposition with them, as, *Fy nhad* *di*, *Dy dad* *di*; *Ei dad* *ef*, *Ei thad* *hi*; *Ei tad* *ai*, *Ei*ch *tad* *chw*i, *Eu tad* *bwy*. *Eiddo* *fi*, *Eiddo* *ti*, &c: *Fy eiddo* *fi*, *Dy eiddo* *ti* &c: Or otherwise, with *Innan*, *Dithau*, &c; thus. *Fy nhad* *Innan*, *Dy dad* *dit* *bau*, *Ei dad* *yntau*, *Ei thad* *bithau*: *Ei*n *tad* *ninnau*, *Ei*ch *tad* *chwithau*, *Eu tad* *bwythau*. *Eiddo* *finnau*, *Eiddo* *tithau*, *Eiddo* *yntau*, *Eiddo* *bithau*: *Eiddo* *ninnau*, *Eiddo* *chwithau*, *Eiddo* *yntau* *bwythau*. And sometimes only, *Eiddo* *fi*, *Eiddo* *ti*, &c.

The Places of the Pronouns Possessives in Construction.

Mau, and *Tau*, are ever placed after their Substantives; *Y*, or *Yr*, being also put before the Substantives: as, *Y tad* *Mau*, *Y fam* *Fau*; *Y tad* *Tau*, *Y fam* *Dau*: so changing the initials of *Mau*, and *Tau*, into their sotts, if their Substantives be feminine. *Mau*, and *Tau* when they have no Substantive expressed, have the article *Y*, set before them; as, *Y Mau*, *Y Tau*; male: *Y Fau*, *Y Dau*; female.

All the other Possessive Pronouns (except *Eiddo*;) are placed before their expressed Substantives, the radical initial letter of their Substantives being changed.

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changed, after *Fy*, into their Liquids; after *Dy*, and *Ei*, His, into their softs; after *Ei*, Her, into their Aspirates; and after the rest, remaining in their Radicals: and with, or without their primitive Pronouns. as, *Fy nhad*, or *Fy nhad i*; *Dy dad*, or *Dy dad di*; *Ei dad*, or *Ei dad ef*; *Ei shad*, or *Ei shad bi*; *Ein tad*, or *Ein tad ni*, &c.

Eiddo fi, and *Fy eiddo fi*, &c. have ever a Substant: either expressed or understood; as have all the other Possessives. But when their Substantives are expressed, They are always discovered from them by a Verb: as, *Hwn yw fy eiddo fi*, or *Fy eiddo i yw hwn*; *Eiddo pwy yw hwn*? *Eiddo Dafydd ydyw hwn*.

V. The Interrogative Pronouns.

The Interrogative Pronouns, are *Pwy*, and *Pa*. see Chap. 21.

Their Places in Construction

1st. They are sometimes Nominat: cases to Verbs, and placed before them; with or without the affirm: *A*, between them and the Verb. as, *Pwy (or Pa wr) a ddywaid byn?* *Pwy yw hwn?* *Pa anifail yw hwn?*

2ly They are governed of the Verb, yet placed before it; with *A* between: as, *Pwy (or, Pa wr) a welaf fi?*

Lastly, They are genitive Cases latter of two Substantives; and plac'd next after the former Substantive. as, *Llyfr Pwy yw hwn?* Who's book is this?

VI. Derivative Pronouns.

†. The construction of Derivative Pronouns,

nouns, is to be seen in the account of their respective Primitives.

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The Construction of the Nominative case and the Verb.

Rule 1st. A Verb personal agreeth with its Nominat: Case, in Number, and Person: as, *1 Myfi a z ddywedais, 1 Tydi a z ddywedais, 1 Duw a z ddywedodd, 1 Nyni a z ddywedafom, &c.*

Excep. 1st. A Noun collective singular, may have a Verb plural, as well as a singular, as, *Y dyrfa a z aethant, or, a z aeth ymaith.*

Except. 2d. The third Person singular of any Tense of a Verb, is made to agree with a Nominat: case of the 3d Person plural: if the Nominat: case be a Substantive, and placed after the Verb. as, *z Carodd y dynion ef: A z ydyw'r mikuyr yn y maes? Yr z oedd i saramau a i mell i a i chwmmwl tew ar y mynydd, Ecsod: 19. 16. z Bydded i golruadau, Gen: 1. 14.* So when the Verb hath two nominat: cases singular, with a Conjunction copulative between them; provided the nominat: cases be each of them of the third Person; as, *z Aeth i Pedr a i Joan i'r Deml.* But when the Nominat: case is a plural Pronoun; the Verb, though placed foremost, must agree with it both in number and person: as, *z Aethom i ni, z Aethont i bwy.*

Rule 2d. When a Verb hath two or more nomi-

N z

nat:

nat. Cases (whether singular, or plural,) of diverse Persons, with Conjunctions copulatives between; the Verb shall be made plural, and to agree with the nominat. case of the worthier Person. as, *1 Mi a'm i sylwyth a 2 wasanaethbwn yr Arglwydd, Jos. 24. 15.*

Rule 3d. The affirmative adverb *A*, is generally put before the Persons of Verbs: if the Verbs intend affirmation (see Examples on Rule 1st. above) And so is, *Y* either expressed or understood, before the persons of *Bod*; as, *1 Y 2 mae Duw yn y nef, Duw i y 2 sydd dda; 2 Mae efe yn y rh, 2 Mae'r gŵr yn ddysgedig.*

As also *Y*, or *Yr*, before other Verbs; if any part of the sentence be placed before other Verbs; as, *Wrthym fi i y 2 dywedodd efe, Wrthym fi i yr 2 ynganodd.* But if the Accusative case be placed before the Verb; then is the *Y*, or *Yr*, sometimes changed into *A*; as, *3 Cyflafan i a 2 wnaeth, efe.*

Rule 4th. If the Verb begin the sentence, and its nominat. case come after it: Then doth the Verb either immediately lead; as, *Gwnaeth Dafydd gyflafan:* or it hath the particle *E*, put before it; as, *E wnaeth Dafydd gyflafan.*

Rule 5th. The Nominative cases of Verbs; whether placed before, or after their Verbs, reserve their radical initials: as, *1 Dafydd a 2 ddywedodd wrth Joab; or, Dywedodd i Dafydd wrth Joab: 1 Duw a 2 wnaeth y byd; or, 2 Gwnaeth i Daw y byd.* However the nominat. case of *Bu*, (Was,) doth sometimes assume the soft Form; as, *2 Bu i fraw yn y lguwrfyl, i Sam: 14. 15.* And so do nominat. cases, if placed after the 3d person singular (of verbs) ending in *Ai*, or *Ei*, whatever moods or tenses the Verbs be of; as, *Y 2 gallai s ddyn; That a m-*

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could : *Pr 2 dywedafai i ddyn wrthaf, If a man had told me : Oid i arbedai i Ddu, If God would not spare : 2 Peth, or, Pr 2 bai i ddyn yn gallu, If a man could.*

Rule 3rd. The Nominat: cases of Verbs passives, which are ever placed after their Verbs; If they immediately follow their Verbs, they reserve their radical Initials: as, 2 *Ofer i Ddu, 2 Dygir i ddaioni i ddynion.* But if some other word or words come between the passive Verb and its Nominative; then doth the radical Letter of the Nominat: turn to its soft; as, 2 *Dygir i ddynion ddaioni.*

4. Of the Construction of Pronouns with Verbs. See Chap. 34.

CAP. XXXVI

The Construction of Verbs with the Words governed of them.

Such Substantives or Pronouns as come immediately after the Verb, in the natural order of placing; are commonly called Accusative cases: And such as have Prepositions (peculiarly adapted to, or attending on the Verb) between them and the Verb, may not justly be said to be governed of the Verb, but of those Prepositions. Of both which Constructions, we shall treat in this Chapter.

1. Of Accusative cases,

Accusative

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Accusative cases, coming after their Verbs (whether immediately, or at a distance,) whatever person the Verb be of; do change their Radicals into their soft: as, 1 Parodd 2 gywilydd i mi; Y milwyr a wnaethant 2 ddisfrod; Hâd y wraig a yssiga 2 ben y serph; 1 Pengys Duw 2 drugaredd; Portha bugail da 2 braidd yr Arglwydd.

But if the Accusative case begin the sentence, it retains its radical Letter; as, Cyffasan a wnaeth y miwr.

When two Accusative cases, in apposition, come after a Verb; the latter is connected to the former by the particle yn. as, Cefais i gof 3 yn 2 wobr am fy mbaen.

zly. Of Verbs which have Prepositions peculiarly adapted for their use, and are placed after them; and of which the following Words are governed. Examples.

Verbs of

Abounding; have O. as, Llifogodd o gyfoeth; Cyfoethogais o rds.

Accusing; have C. as, Pwy a'm argyhoedda i o hechod?

Agreeing; have A. as, Cyttuna â' rh e' yn.

Arraying; have A, or Am. Gwisg dy hun a phais; Gwisg bais am danat.

Asking, and Intreating; have I, or Gan. as, Gofynnais iddo or ganddo; Mi archaf i Dduw, or gan Dduw.

Buying; have Gan. as, Prynais farcb gan Joan.

Calling upon; have Ar. as, Galwodd ar Dduw; Llefais ar yr Arglwydd.

Of Communicating; have A. as, Cyfranna a'r plawd.

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Of Defending, or Delivering; have *Rhag*, or *Oddiwrth*. as, *Cadw ni rhag niwed*; *Gwared ni oddiwrth bla*.

Filling; have *O*, *A*, or *Ag*. as, *Llenwais ei ysgubor ef a dd, ei fol ef a bwyd, o'i bwr ef ag arian*.

Harkening to; have, *Ar*. as, *Gwrandawed yr Arglwydd ar Ddasydd*.

Loading; have *A*, or *Ag*. as, *Llwythodd ef a thryf-er ac ag arian*.

Meriting; have *Ar*. as, *Haeddodd ar Ddasydd ei garu*.

The passion of the Mind; have *Wrth*. as, *Digiodd wrth y llangi, Tosturia wrth y slowd*.

Practice, or Use; have *O*. as, *Ymarfer a fwyndder i bob*.

Receiving; have *Gan*. as, *Cefais bwn gan Joan*; *Cymmer arian gan Simon*.

Withdrawing; have *O*, or *Oddi*. as, *Aeth o'i wlad*; *Dôs oddi-yma*; *Cilin oddi-wrthys*.

The Instrument wherewith a thing is done, is introduc'd with *A*, between it and the Verb. as, *Tard a throd*; *Gwithis ag elin*; *Lladd a chleddyf*; *brathu a cho'n*.

Nouns of Price, follow the Verb with *Er*. as, *Gwerthodd er canpunt*; *Prynais er arian*: And sometimes with *Am*; as, *Prynais am chabeugein*.

Nouns of Time, come after their Verbs, in the soft form; either alone, or with *Dros*, or *Tros*. as, *Arhosais yno flwyddyn*; *Bum yno fis*: or, *Arhosais yno dros flwyddyn*; *Arhosais yno dros amser*.

Verbs Passives have *Gan*, with the casual word of the Person acting, after them. as, *1 Prynir march 2 ganddo*; *1 Cghuddir efe a ffrad 2 gan ei 3 was ei hun*.

CAP. XXXVII.

The Construction of Questions
and Answers.

A Question is asked divers ways: as, By *A*, before a Verb only: By *Di*, before a Substantive, Adjective, Pronoun, Participle, Adverb, and Preposition: By *Oni*, *Onid*, *Hi nia*, *Fwy*, *Pa*, *Pa fawl*, *Pa hyd*, *Aae*, and *Ple mac*.
1st. By *A*, before a Verb.

If the Question be made in the Present tense; the Answer is made by the same tense of the Verb: only making a proper change of the Person of the Verb, as, *A wyt ti yn chwed?* Answ. *Yy*. And so likewise, if the Question be in the Future tense, as, *A gerwch chi fi?* Answ. *Carwn*: or otherwise, by the Future of *Gwnaethur*: as, *A wrrwyd eise arno?* Answ. *Gwna*. *A gerwch chi fi?* Answ. *Gwnawon*.

If the Question be in the preter tense; and the emphasis be in the Verb: the Answer is made, if affirmative, by *Do*; if negative, by *Na ddo*. Or otherwise, by repeating the Verb, and putting it in the proper Person, if an affirmative Answer: but, if negative, by repeating the verb, and putting *Na* before it: as, *A ddwyddais di felly?* Answ. *Do*, or *Dwyddais*: *Na ddo*: or, *Na ddwyddais*. But if the Emphasis be in some other word: the Question is made by *Di*, and the Answer otherwise made: as followeth.

1. By

2. By *Ai*, before a Substantive, &c.

A Question made by *Ai*, before a Substantive, Adjective, Pronoun, Participle, Adverb, or Preposition; is answered, if Affirmatively, by *Ie*, alone; or by *Ie*, and one or two of the words which followed the Interrogative *Ai*: And if the Answer be Negative; 'tis only made by *Nage*. as,

Ai, before a Substantive. *Ai Iean yw bwn oerw?*
Anf. *Ie*, or, *Ie Iean*: or negatively; *Nage*.

Ai, before an Adjective; *Ai deuth yw'r ateb?*
Anfw. *Ie*; or, *Ie aeth*: or negatively, *Nage*.

Ai, before a Pronoun. *Ai hwn yw'r dyn?* Anfw.
Ie: or, *Ie hwn*: or negatively; *Nage*.

Ai, before a Participle. *Ai dysgedig yw'r ymadrodd?* Anfw. *Ie*; or, *Ie dysgedig*: or negatively; *Nage*.

Ai, before an Adverb. *Ai fel hyn y dywedaist?*
Anfw. *Ie*; or *Ie fel hyn*: or negatively; *Nage*.

Ai, before a Preposition. *Ai tros yr afon yr aith?*
Anfw. *Ie*; or, *Ie tros yr afon*: or negatively; *Nage*.

3. Questions made by *Oni*, bear analogy with those made by *Ai*; and have the same Answer.

4. Questions asked by *Onid*, and *Ai nid*; bear analogy with those made by *Ai*: and have the same Answer.

5. Questions asked by *Pwy* (with *A*, generally between *Pwy*, and the Verb: except *Bod* and its persons,) are answered by a Noun or a Pronoun: as, *Pwy a wnaeth hyn?* Anfw. *Myfi*, or *Iean*: and sometimes with the Verb, and Accusative case repeated; as, *Myfi a wneuthum hyn*, or *Ai gwneuthum; Iean a wnaeth hyn*, or *A'i gwnaeth*. *Pwy ydych chi?* Anfw. *Myfi*, or *Iean*.

6. Questions by *Pa*; have always a Substantive following *Pa*, with which *Pa* agrees; and are an-

swered by a Substantive as, *Pa beth yn hwn aros*.

Ans. *Ehso*; or *Ehso yr*: *Pa mae'n yr hwn aros*?

Ans. *Hydd*; or, *Hydd ym*.

7. Questions by *Pa fawl*; have either *Un*, or a Substantive, immediately following *Pa fawl*: and are answered by a Numeral, as, *Pa fawl yn fydd ym*.
Ans. *Tri*, *pedwar*, &c. *Pa fawl gwr oeddynt*?
Deuddeg, *Ugain*, &c.

8. Questions by *Pa hyd*, are always made with a Verb either immediately following, or with *Yr*, or *Yr*, between: and are answered by a Substantive; and (if needfull) a Numeral too, as, *Pa hyd*, or *O ba hyd yw'r pren*? Ans. *Troedfedd*; or, *Deuddeg troedfedd*. *Pa hyd yn arbosi ym*? Ans. *Mis*; or *Dau fis*, or *Tri mis*, &c.

9. Questions by *Mae*, or *P'le mae*; are answered by an Adverb or Noun of place, as, *Mae*, or *p'le mae'r plwm*? Ans. *Yma*; or, *Yn y B*: *Mae Dda fydd*? Ans. *Acew*; or, *Yn y maes*.

CAP. XXXVIII.

Construction of the Infinitive Mood.

THe Infinitive mood, either cometh immediately after another Verb, and in the soft Form: as: *Dysgwch a wneuthw daioni*. Or cometh after another Verb (either immediately, or at a distance) with *I*, before it; and in the soft form

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form : as, *Pan i eloch 2 i 3 waddio* ; or *Pan i eloch i'r dawl 2 i 3 waddio*.

The Infinitive mood is made Substantively after the verb *Pridio* ; with *A* (with) before it, and in the Aspirate Form : as, *Paid a share* ; *Pridiodd a thyngu*.

It is sometimes both Nominat : case to a Verb, and Substantive to an Adjective, and is placed indifferently either before, or after Them ; with *I* before it : as, *I ddywedyd celwydd nid yw dda* ; or, *Nid yw dda i ddywedyd celwydd*.

Lastly, The Infinitive mood makes no Change in the radical Letter of the word governed of it ; so the word governed immediately follow the Infinitive mood : as, *Na chynnyg i wneuthur 2 gam a neb*. But if some other Word or Words come between the Infinitive mood and the word governed ; then the radical Initial of the word governed, is turned into its soft : as, *Na chynnyg i wneuthur a neb 2 gam*.

† Of the Construction of Infinitives
passive : see the Introduction-part.

CAP. XXXIX.

The Construction of Participles.

Participles are to be considered,
I. In regard of the Substantives They agree with.
II. In regard of the Words governed of Them.

Q 2

11. 10

1st. In regard of the Substantives They accord with : No more need here be added, then to adverbize ; That they are limited to the same Rules and Measures, that Adjectives are. see Chap. 32.

2ly. In regard of Words governed of Them observe,

First ; That only 2 Participles are capable of governing Cases after them : viz. Participle of the Present tense ; and the Participle of the active Future.

The Participle of the Pres. tense permits the word following to reserve its radical Initial : as, 1 Yn ofni 2 Duw ; 1 yn rhedeg 2 gyrfa.

The Participle of the active Future doth the same : as, 1 Ar fedr gwrando 2 pregeth ; Ar fedr 'sgrifennu 2 llythyr.

Secondly. That Participles have the same Prepositions and Cases after Them ; that the Verbs that they come of, or have affinity with, require as, *Argyhoeddedig o fai* ; *Anwsgedig o phais* ; *Archedig* (or, *Archadwy*) *gan Dduw* ; *Prynedig gan Iachawdwr* ; *Prynadwy am arian*. see Chap. 36. So Adjectives also : as, *Tosturiel* (*trugarog*, *llydiog*) *wrth ddyn* ; *Tebyg i anifail*, &c. because the Verbs are ; *Tosturto* (*trugarbau*, *llydio*) *wrth ddyn* ; *Tebygu i anifail*, &c.

And if Participles or Adjectives have after Them Prepositions, which their Verbs will not admit of : Those prepositions, with the casual words, are set after Them notwithstanding. as, *Ca edig*, or *Cariadus i*, or *wrth ddyn* ; *Caredig*, or *Cariadus i*, or *ymbllith dynion* ; *Caradwy gan ddynion*. So that, in the construction of both Participles and Adjectives, respect must be had to the following Prepositions.

Of Ablative cases absolute.

Besides what hath been hitherto observed of Participles; It is further to be remarked: That each of the Four Participles, in conjunction with a Noun or a Pronoun, and having no other Word in the sentence whereof They may be governed; may be made absolute, thus:

When an English Participle of the Present tense of a Verb, or the voice of such a Participle; in conjunction with a Participle of another Tense; come after either a Noun or a Pronoun Substantive: It is made in Welsh, an absolute sentence:

As for example.

In the Participle of the Present tense, thus: The affirmative Adverb *A*, is placed first; the Noun or Pronoun, next; the Participle of the Present tense of the respective Verb, last: as, The king coming, the Enemies fled; *A'r brenin yn dyfod, y gelynion a ffoisant*: I coming; *A mi yn dyfod*. And if Being, be the only participial Voice in the English: then the Participle of the present tense is omitted in the Welsh: as, The King being there; *A'r brenin yno*.

In the Participle of the active Future, thus: The Affirmative *A*, first; the Noun or Pronoun, next; and the Participle of the active Future, last, as, The King being about to go off, all his Retinue mounted; *A'r brenin ar fedr myned ymaith, ei Of-gordd oll a elcynnasant eu meirch*: I being about to write, he stopt my hand; *A mi ar fedr 'sgrifennu, efe a attaliodd fy llaw*.

In the Participle of the Preter tense, thus: *Wedi*,

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 is placed first; the Infinitive mood of the Verb, next; and the Noun, last. as, The King being come, all rejoiced; *Wedi dyfod y brenin, ymlawenbodd pawb.* And if a Pronoun be the Substantive of the sentence, it is made thus: *Wedi*, is placed first; the Pronoun next; and the Infinitive mood, last: as, I being come, he spake never a word; *Wedi fy nysed, nid yganodd efe air.*

In the Participle of the Passive Future, thus: *Gan fod*, is placed first; the Noun or Pronoun, next; the Participle of the passive Future, last. as, Having an horse to be bought, he hastned to the Fair; *Gan fod march iw brynu* (or, *yn brynadwy*) *ganddo, efe a frysiodd i'r farchnad.* Or the affirmative A, instead of *Gan fod*: as, A march iw brynu (or, *yn brynadwy*) *gandda, brysiodd i'r farchnad.*

CAP. XL.

Construction of the Articles.

Y; is ever placed before Words beginning with Consonants; viz. if the English of those words hath *The*, before them: as, *Y gŵr*, The man; *Y brenin*, The King. And then, if the words be masculines, their radical Letters are not changed; as, *Y gŵr, y brenin*: But if they be feminines, Their Initials are changed into their soft; as, *Y ferwyn, Y frenhines.*

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Y, is never put before Vowels; except before *W*, when *G*. is thrown away from the word, as being feminine. as, *Y wrthig*: And sometimes before words beginning with *L*; as, *Y lwrch*.

Yr, is never put intire before any words, but such as begin with Vowels: as, *Yr ebal*; *Yr adeith*. Or before such as beginning with *G*, (having *a*, *e*, *i*, or *y*, next after *G*,) throw away *G* in construction: as, *Yr ordd*, *yr enedigaeth*, *yr ordderch*, *yr yrfaf*; of *Gardd*, *Genedigaeth*, *Girdderch*, *Gyfa*.

When a Welsh verb, Preposition, or other Particle, ending with a Vowel; come before a Substantive or adjective beginning with a Consonant as well as Vowel; and if *The*, be found in the English between them: Then is *R*, of *Yr*, added to those Welsh words ending with Vowels; and the Substantives or adjectives make no change of their radical Initials, if masculines; but change them into their soft, if feminines. (So those Fæminies begin not with *Ll*. or *Rh*.) as, *Cospi'r bradwr*; *cospi'r ansadwr*; *Y tād a'r fam*; *Nā'r tād nā'r fam*; *Trwy'r tād a thrwy'r fam*; *O'r tād ac a'r fam*; *Yr tād ac yr fam*; *Cospi'r tād a chospi'r fam*; *Y grasol dād a'r drugarog fam*; *Y drugarog fam a'r grasol dād*; *Myst yw'r* (or, *ydyw'r*) *dyn*.

Y, and *Yr*, are seldom put before the former of two Substantives, when They betoken divers things; nor before Proper names.

CAP. XLI.

The Construction of Adverbs.

Adverbs, as being attendants of Verbs; are placed either before or after their Verbs. as, *Yma y daeth*; or, *Daeth yma*.

Adverbs beginning with mutable Consonants, seldom change their radical Initials except Adverbs of quality which having *Yn* before them, do ever change their Radicals into their soft.

Of the Effect Adverbs have on the initial Letters of succeeding Words; consult Chap: 43.

Of Interjections, note in general; That they change the Initials of the Words immediately following them into their soft.

CAP. XLII.

The Construction of Conjunctions.

Conjunctions copulatives couple like Cases; as, *Hoffdist anwired a cham*: And like tenses and persons; as, *Mi a eisteddais ac a' sgrifennais*: And sometimes divers tenses; as, *Mi a' th gerais ac a' th gwnaf*.

Disjunctives couple like cases: as, *Noill ai hwn ai hwn acw*: *Mynn i pe bait frwd neu oer*: And like Tenses; as, *Nais ai dds neu aros*.

Discretives couple like cases. as, *Ni châr efe neb eithr* (oddieithr, namyn, ond, onid) *ai hun*. And like tenses: as, *Ni châr efe, eithr yn agysfaton-ger*.

Electives couple like cases; as, *Gwell gennyf hwn na*

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na hwnnw; [Hyn yw i'w naliwnnw.

Diminutives couple like cases; as, *Câr bawb*,
o'r lleiaf dy wraig; *Gwnd ddaioni i bawb*, n'ed i' sh
elyn.

Ped, is always set before words beginning with
Vowels; except *Bod*: whose *B*, it either changes
into its soft; as *Ped fyddwn*, *ped fyddit* &c. *Ped fu*
afwn, *ped fuafit*, &c, or it doth incorporate with it,
as, *Pettwn*, *pettit*, *pettai*, &c.

What Effect Conjunctions, as also Prepo-
sitions, have on the radical Initials of words
immediately following after them; may be
seen in the following Table,



Cap

CAP. XLIII.

An Alphabetical Table of Words and Particles : Readily shewing what effect They have on the radical initial Letters of Subsequent Words. as, Whether They suffer words, beginning with mutable Consonants to preserve their Initials; or oblige them to change their Initials into either Soft, Liquid, or Aspirate : and into which. Wherein note,

I. That

These words have no effect on Vocative cases : the construction whereof is to be sought in Chap 32.

II. That

adj.	} imports {	Adjective.	} gender.
adv.		Adverb.	
conj.		Conjunction.	
inter.		Interjection.	
præ.		Præpositive particle.	
pre.		Preposition.	
pro.		Pronoun.	
masc.		Masculine	
fæm.		Fæminine	
Rad.		Radical	
Liq.	} Initial.	Liquid	} Initial.
Asp.		Aspirate	

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Aadv. and conj. As, And. *Asp.* as, *In* *ystal*
man 1 a 2 *ibad*; 1 a 2 *chig dy Sgine* i *fwy* *fil-*
od y *ddan*an.

A. pre. With. *Asp.* as, *Llosgwyd* *hi* 1 a 2 *iban*;
Llosgwyd *ef* 1 a 2 *chled* *dyf*.

A. pre. (enhanceth the sense) *Asp.* as, *Atbrist*;
Very penitive.

A. inter. adv. and conj. Soft, as, 1 a 2 *ddywaid*
efe *felly*?

A. affirm. adv. whether expressed or understood,
and placed before Verbs only. Soft, as, *Duw* 1 a 2
ddywedodd. *Anwadal* 2 *fydd*, or, 1 a 2 *fydd* *cu* *hahnt*.
This is sometimes used relatively: as, *yr anaid* 1 a
2 *bacha*; The soul that smiteth, Ezek. 18. 4.

Ac. conj. And. used generally before vowels, as,
Ac *efe* *a* *ddywedodd*. Sometimes put before conso-
nants, Soft, as, *Bewydd* 1 a 2 *fyth* y *clodfarn* *dydi*.

Accw. adv. There. Soft, as, 1 *Accw* 2 *ddyn*.

Ach. compound pro. Rad. as, *Duw* 1 a 2 *ch* 2 *car*.
gdd.

Achlan. adv. Altogether. Soft, as, *Dywedodd* 1
achlan 2 *gehwyddau*.

O *achos.* conj. Because of. Rad. as, 1 *O* *achos* 2
brad.

Ad. pre. Again. Soft, as, *Adfwyhan*, *Adfoddi*-
lied.

Add. pre. (enhanceth the sense.) Soft, as, *Add-*
fwyn, *Addwyn*.

Adolwg. adv. Prithce. Soft, as, 1 *Adolwg* 2 *ddyn*.
Adolwyn. adv. Prithce. Soft, as, 1 *Adolwyn* 2
wraig.

Af. negative pre. See *an*.

Ag. pre. (used before vowels) With. as, *Ag* *er*-
ian.

Agatfydd. adv. Perhaps. Rad. as, 1 a 2 *gatfydd* 2 *te-*
ry *fydd*.

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Agos. adv. Near, nigh. Before verbs, Rad. as, *Lle'i suddant, i agos z boddi.* Before Substantives, Soft. as, *Oddiwrthysf fi yn bell na ddes, Tra fe yn i agos z flinder.*

A'i. compound pro. And his. Soft, as, *Ei sam i a'i z ddd.* And her: Asp. as, *Ei mam i a'i thad.* And their. Rad. as, *Eu mam i a'i z tdd.* Governed of a verb, Them. Rad. as, *Duw i a'i z tarodd.* With his, Soft, as, *i a'i z ben.* With her, Asp. as, *i a'i z phen.* With their, Rad. as, *i a'i z pennau.*

Ai: interrogative adv. and conj. Rad. as, *i ai wir yw? Pa un i ai z gwir i ai z calwydd.*

Aie. Interrog. adv. Soft, as, *i aie z blentyn?*

Fe allai. adv. Perhaps. Rad. as, *Fe i allai z dywaid.*

Allan, adv. Out. Rad. as, *i Allan z daeth y dyfrodd:*

Am. compound pro. Rad. as, *Duw i am z carodd; Fy Nuw i am z brenin.* Before vowels Asp. as, *am z beseyrn a bydrafant.*

Am. conj. and pre. Because; For. Soft, as, *i am z ddychafu o honot dy olwg. i am z geiniog, am z ofid y rhai a archollaist ti.*

Am. præ. Round, About. Soft, as, *amfylebu, amgodi, ambori, amarychu.* Am negat. præ. See an.

Am hyn, am hynny. conj. For this or that cause. Rad. as, *i am hyn, or i am hynny z tarawodd fi.*

Nid amgan. adv. Rad. as, *i Nid amgan z tyllu ag obyll.*

Amgylch. pre. About. Rad. as, *O i amgylch z mynydd Seion.*

An. negat. præ. makes the following Changes.

Before **B.** either changing into **am**, Liq. as, *ammrwd*; of **Brwd**: or not changing at all, Soft, as, *ansuddiol*: of **Buddiol**.

Before **C.** Liq. as, *angrbedu*; of **Credu**.

Before **D.** Liq. as *annihys*; of **Dilys**.

Before

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Before G. whether changing into *Af*; or not changing at all, Soft, as, *Aflan*, *anlan*; of *Glan*.

Before *L*. either Rad. as, *Anllygredig*; of *Llygredig* or changing into *af*, Soft. as, *aflednais*; of *Llednais*.

Before *P*. turning to *An*, Liq. as *Amberffraith*; of *Perffraith*.

Before *R*. turning to *Af*, Soft, as, *Afradlan*; of *Rhadlan*.

Before *T*. Liq. as, *Anrhesnus*; of *Tresnus*.

A'n. compound pro. Before consonants, Rad. as, *Duw i a'n z dewisodd*. Before Vowels, Asp. as, *i A'n z bebyrth*; *i A'n z hwynebaw*; *Duw i a'n z eithlodd*.

O (or, *Gnd*) *Antur*, adv. Perhaps. Rad. as, *On d i antur z daw efe yno*.

Ar. pre. Upon; Ready. Soft, as, *Gorwedd i ar z wely*; *i ar z farw*; *y rhai a'm casant i ar z gam*.

Ar. præ. Soft, as, *Arddigonedd*, *Ardymbarus*.

A'r (for *A*, *And*, and *Yr*, *The*.) Before masc. Rad. as, *i A'r z dyn*. Before fæm. Soft, as, *i A'r z wraig*.

Arnaf, *arnat*, &c. compound pro. Upon me, thee, &c. Soft, as, *Gosododd i arnaf*, *i arnat* &c *z lwyth mawr*.

Arno. adv. To it. Soft, as, *i Arno z gi*.

Arnynt. adv. To them. Soft, as, *i Arnynt z fil-yr*.

At. præ. Again, Back. Soft, as, *Athrym*, *Atgyweirio*.

A't. pre. To. Soft, as, *Myfi beddyw i a'tb genbedlais*; *Tu i a'tb z dy di*.

Attaf, *attat* &c. compound pro. To me, to thee, &c

Ec. Soft, as, *Gyrru* 1 *attaf*, 1 *attat*, *ise* 2 *lythyr* 1 *wnaeth*.

Attat. inter. Soft, as, 1 *Attat* 2 *wnaig*.

Atto. adv. To it. Soft, as, 1 *Atto* 2 *hawb*.

Yr Awrhen. adv. Now, even now. Rad. as, *Yr awrhen* 2 *daeth i'r deml*; *yr awrhen* 2 *dawaf attat*.

Bellaach. adv. Now at length. Before verbs, Rad. as, 1 *Bellaach* 2 *boed i bob dyn*. Before Substantives Soft, as, 1 *Bellaach* 2 *frodyr annwyl*.

Beunydd. adv. Daily. Before Substantives Soft, as, *In gyrru* 1 *beunydd* 2 *lythyrâu*. Before verbs Rad. as, 1 *Beunydd* 2 *gyrrai lythyrâu*.

Blaen. præ. Soft, as, *Blaenderri*, *Blaensain*, But before Ll, Rad. as, *Blaenllymmus*.

Cyd ho. conj. As long as, Rad. as, 1 *Cyd ho* 2 *dyn i'w gael*.

Bore. præ. Soft, as, *Bore-godi*, *Bore-ddydd*.

Braidd. adv. and conj. Scarcely, hardly. When it hath *Y*, affirmative, after it, Rad. as, 1 *Braidd* 2 *gwelwn*.

When *na*, negative, after it, Soft, as, 1 *Braidd na* 2 *lit brais*.

Breidd. præ. Soft, as, *Breiddfawr*.

In Eychan. adv.

Bychydig. adv.

Byth. adv.

Can. conj. Forasmuch as, Soft, as, 1 *Can* 2 *ddywedyd o honet*.

Can. præ. With, By. Soft, as, 1 *Can* 2 *hawb*.

Can. præ. Rad. as, *Canhebrwng*, *Canymdaith*.

Cans, Canys. conj. For. Rad. as, 1 *Cans* 2 *byth* 1 *parhâ ei drugaredd*; 1 *Canys* 2 *dywedafai*.

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Croes Dduw. interj. Bless me. Soft, as, *1 Croes Dduw 2 ddyn.*

Yn Gwbl. adv. Altogether.

Cy. præ. Rad. as, *Cychweith.* Before C, Liq. as, *Cynghlo, Cynghlwm.*

Cyd. præ. Together. Soft, as, *Cyd-ddioddys, Cydfryw.*

Cyf. præ. Together. Soft, as, *Cyfrwymo, Cyfrannu.*

Cylch. præ. About. Rad. as, *1 Cylch 2 ty Dduw.*

Cym. præ. Together. Liq. as, *Cymmrawu, Cymmbrys.*

Cyn. præ. Before G, Rad. as, *Cyngwyll, Cyngwasgu.*

Before, D, and T, Liq. as, *Cynnesod, Cynnadd, Cynbebyg*; and sometimes, before D, Soft, as, *Cynddesod* Before G, Soft, as, *Cyngwsg.*

Cyn. conj. As. Before Ll, and Rh, Rad. as, *1 Cyn 2 lysned, 1 Cyn 2 rhattad.* Before all others Soft, as *1 Cyn 2 deuced, 1 Cyn 2 lamed, 1 Cyn 2 beiled,*

Cyn. adv. and præ. Before. Rad. as *1 Cyn 2 gwnethur o bonot 3 mynyddoedd; 1 Cyn 2 dechreuad 3 dydd.*

Yn gyntaf. adv. First of all. Rad. as, *Yn 1 gyntaf 2 dywaid wrtho; Yn 1 gyntaf 2 cadw'th einioes.*

Cys. præ. Rad. as, *Cysſwn, Cysſynio.*

Cyt. præ. Rad. as, *Cyttref, Cyttoni.*

Chwaith conj. Neither. Rad. as, *1 Chwaith 2 mawr ystor o'i einioes.* It generally hath Na, or Nag, before it in apposition; and is itself placed last in the sentence: as, *Nid Ieuan, 1 na Dafydd 2 chwaith.*

Chwaitbach. conj. Much less. Rad. as, *Na wled un dyn ddwag, 1 chwaitbach 2 plentyn Duw.*

Chwi, Chwyhwi, Chwithau. pro. You, Even you,

ycu, And ycu. Soft, as, i Clwi, or Chwyliwi, or
i Clwitheu 2 ddywleuwb.

D.

Da. inter. Well. Soft, as, i Da 2 ddyw.

Ah da. inter. Very well. Soft, as, i Ah da 2
fathgen.

Dacw. adv. There is. Soft, as, i Dacw 2
ddyn.

Dad. præ. To undoe. Soft, as, Dadfeddwi, Dad-
grymmu,

Dam. præ. Soft, as, Damgylchu, Damlewychu.

O Ddamwain. adv. Peradventure. Rad. as, O i
ddamwain 2 daw yno ddyw; O i ddamwain 2 dyw-
aid wrthyt.

Dan. præ. Under. Soft, as, i Dan 2 gysged dy
ademydd.

Dar. præ. Soft, as, Dargwsg, Darilyngcu.

Dat. præ. To undo a thing. Soft, as, Datgladdu.
Before T. Rad. as, Dattroi.

Debre, Degle. interj. Soft, as, i Debre, or i
Degle 2 ddyw.

Deu. præ. Two. Soft, as, Deubarth, Deusor.
And sometimes Rad. as, Dauarth, Deutu.

Di. pro. Thee. Soft, as, Tereuais i i di 2 ddyw-
waith.

Di. privative præ. Soft, as, Difeth, Dibechod.

Diammau. adv. Doubtless. Rad. as, i Diammbu
gwnaethof ar fai.

Diau. adv. Truly. Rad. as, i Diau 2 gwrandaw-
of arnat.

Digon. adv. Very, enough. Rad. as, i Digon 2 da,
i Digon 2 call.

Dioer adv. Verily. Rad. as, i Dioer 2 dywaid
Dofydd.

In Ddiarphoch. adv. always, perpetually. Ge-
nerally

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nerally with Y, or Yr, after it. as, Yn i ddiorphen. 2
y peiri ei drugaredd ef; Yn i ddiorphen yr edwyn.
Ddu ei blant.

Dir. præ. Vehemently. Soft, as, Dirboeni,
Dirdra. Before N. Rad. as, Dirnadu.

Dis. præ. Soft, as, Disblygu, Disbrofi, Disglaer.
Before T. Rad. as, Distewi.

O'r Diwedd. adv. At length. Rad. as, O'r i
diwedd 2 daeth iw adwedd.

Yn Ddiweddar. adv. Lately. Rad. as, Yn i ddi-
weddar 2 gwnaeth y ddeddyf ddisfrod.

Yn Ddiwethaf. adv. Lastly.

Dobry. adv. Lo beneath or below. Soft, as, i
Dobry 2 wraig.

Doe. adv. Yesterday. Soft, as, i Doe 2 ddiweth-
af etto.

Drach. pre. used with Cefn; either in apposition,
as, Drach ei gese, Drach ei chesn; Drach eu cefnau.
Or in composition, Rad. as, i Drachafn 2 dyweda-
fant.

Draw. adv. Yonder, Lo there. Soft, as, i Draw
2 garreg.

Ar Draws. pre. A-cross. Rad. as, Ar i draws 2
tir ei gymmydog.

Dros. præ. Over. Soft, as, i Dros 2 dir. Ffraingc.

Drwg. præ. Soft, as, Drwg weithredwr.

Drwy. pre. Through. Soft, as, i Drwy 2 gydol
y dydd.

Dryg. præ. Soft, as, Drygwaith, Drygddyn.

O Dduw. inter. Soft, as, O i Dduw. 2 ddyn.

Dy. præ. Soft, as, Dyddelwi, Dygyrchu.

Dy. pro. Thy. Soft, as, i Dy 2 frath; i Dy 2
ddisgwyl yr wyf.

Dysry. adv. Above, upwards. Soft, as, i Dysry 2
gwmnwl.

Dymma. adv. Lo here. Soft, as, 1 *Dymma* 2 *fydd.*

Dyna. adv. Lo there. Soft, as, 1 *Dyna* 2 *ddyn.*

Dys. præ. Rad. as, *Dyspeidio*, *Dystreulio.*

Dytdyt. inter. Soft, as, 1 *Dytdyt* 2 *fachgen.*

E.

E. pro. He. Soft. as, 1 *E* 2 *ddywedodd.*

E. adv. of affirming. Soft, as, 1 *E* 2 *ddywedodd* 3 *gwr.*

Eb. præ. Soft, as *Ebrwyddo.*

Ebrwydd. adv. Speedily. Rad. as, 1 *Ebrwydd* 2 *daeth achubiaeth!*

Ech. præ. Rad. as, *Echdoe.* And Soft, as, *Echdywynnu.* And Asp. as, *Echbryd.*

Echdoe. adv. Soft, as, 1 *Echdoe* 2 *ddiwethaf.* Before verbs, Rad. as, 1 *Echdoe* 2 *daeth iw adiwedd.*

Echre. adv.

Ed. præ. Soft. as, *Edliwiant*, *Edlym*, *Edlynu.*

Ef. pro. Him. Soft, as, *Tarawodd* 1 *ef* 2 *drachefn.*

Efe. pro. He. always with *a*, between it and the verb. Soft, as, 1 *Efe a* 2 *ddymhwelodd y gelyn.*

Efo. pro. He, him. as, *Ef*, *Efe.*

Eg. præ. Soft, as, *Egwan*, *Egryn.*

Ei. pro. masc. His. Soft, as, 1 *Ei* 2 *gamwedd ar* 1 *ei* 2 *goryn.* fæm. Her. Asp. as, 1 *Ei* 2 *phen*, 1 *ei* 2 *haberth.*

Eich. pro. Your. Rad. as, 1 *Eich* 2 *gwragedd*, 1 *eich* 2 *merched.*

Eiddo. pro. Ones own. Rad. as, 1 *Eiddo* 2 *Duw* 1 *Dduw.*

Eil. præ. Soft, as, *Eilfyw*, *Eilwaith.*

Ein. pro. Our. before a consonant Rad. as, 1 *Ein* 2 *Tad yr bun* 2 *wyt yn y.* &c. before a Vowel Asp. as, 1 *Ein* 2 *haml bechodau*, 1 *Ein* 2 *busudd weddiath.*

eihoth

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Eisioes. adv. and conj. Already. Rad. *as*, *i* *Eis-*
oes *z* *ceisais* *achos*.

O'r Eitbas. adv. and conj.

Eithr. conj. But. Rad. *as*, *Na bossa*, *i* *eithr* *z* *ce-*
sa *ddrwg*.

Ell. præ. *as*, *Ellael*, *Ellynedd*.

En. præ. Rad. *as*, *Encil*, *Encyd*.

Er. præ. *as*, *Erfai*, *Ergryd*.

Er. conj. and præ. Though, For. Rad. *as*, *i* *Er*
z *dywedyd* *o* *honaw*. *i* *Er* *z* *ceiniog* *y* *dydd*.

Er ys. præ. Rad. *as*, *i* *Er ys* *z* *talm* *byd*.

Erbyn. præ. Against. Rad. *as*, *i* *Erbyn* *z* *gelyn-*
ion *y* *brenin*.

Erlynedd. adv. Last year. Rad. *as*, *i* *Erlynedd* *z*
daeth *r* *wlad*.

Eirioed. adv. Ever, Never.

Erof, *Erot*. &c. compound pro. For me, for
thee, &c. Rad. *as*, *i* *Erof* *z* *gwnâ* *adaioni*.

Es. præ. Soft, *as*, *Esorthiant*.

O Ethryb. conj. Because. Rad. *as*, *O* *i* *ethryb* *z*
brâd.

Etta. adv. and conj. Yet. Rad. *as*, *i* *Etta* *z* *dy-*
wedai.

Eu. pro. Their, them. Rad. *as*, *i* *Eu* *tadau*, *i*
Eu *z* *târô* *wnai*. Before vowels. Asp. *as*, *Yr* *adar*
llaes *i* *eu* *z* *hesgyll*.

Eusys. adv. Already: see *Eisioes*.

F.

Fal, and *Bel*. adv. *as*, *Mal*:

Fe. adv. of affirming. Soft, *as*, *i* *Fe* *z* *wnaeth* *y*
aleddyf *dâifrod*.

Fe. pro. He. Soft, *as*, *i* *Fe* *z* *gosia* *lais* *y* *truan*.

Felly. adv. So. Rad. *as*, *i* *Felly* *z* *daeth* *Dafydd*.

O Fewn. præ. Rad. *as*, *O* *i* *fewn* *z* *lyr* *Ar-*
glwydd.

Q.

Pl. pro. *Me.* Rad. as, *Tardwodd efe* 1 *fi* 2 *trwof*.

Fo. pro. *He.* Soft, as, 1 *Fo* 2 *wnaeth gyfiafan*.

Fo. adv. of affirming. Soft, as, 1 *Fo* 2 *dd'wedid syngorchfygu*.

Fo'i. compound pro. Rad. as, 1 *Fo'i* 2 *dychwelir*.

Before a vowel, Asp. as, *Fo'i* 2 *hymddiffyn*.

Fo'm. compound pro. Rad. as, 1 *Fo'm* 2 *tywys ar yr union*. So, *Fo'n*, and *Fo'ch*.

Yn Foreu. adv. Early. Rad. as, *Yn* 1 *foreu* 2 *deui attaf*.

Y Fory. adv. To morrow. Rad. as, *Y* 1 *fory* 2 *daw ymward*.

Fo'th compound pro. Soft, as, 1 *Fo'th* 2 *dywys ar yr union*.

Fry. adv. Above. Rad. as, 1 *Fry* 2 *tywynnodd y fer*.

Fy. pro. *My.* Before *Ll*, *M*, and *Rh*. Rad. as, 1 *Fy* 2 *llais*, *fy Mam*, 1 *Fy* 2 *rhewm*. Before others. Liq. as, 1 *Fy* 2 *mrenin*, 1 *fy* 2 *ngbâr*, 1 *fy* 2 *Nurw*, 1 *fy* 2 *mhobl*, 1 *fy* 2 *Nhâd*, 1 *fy* 2 *ngeiriau*.

I Fynu. adv. Up, upwards. Rad. as, *I* 1 *fynd* 2 *dyrchafodd*.

Ffei inter. Rad. and Soft, as 1 *Ffei* 2 *rhagddo*, 1 *Ffei* 2 *ddyn*.

Ffwrdd. inter. Soft, as, 1 *Ffwrdd* 2 *ddiffeithur*:
G.

Gan. conj. Forasmuch as, Soft, as 1 *Gan* 2 *wneuthur o honot hyn o beth*.

Gan. pre. With. Soft, as, *Treuliodd syllygad i gan* 2 *adigter*.

Gennyf, *Gennyt*, &c. compound pro. Soft, as, *Câs* 1 *gennyf* 2 *duyllwr*.

Gerfydd. pre. By. It has some pronoun possessive or other with it as, 1 *Gerfydd* 2 *fy &c llaw*.

Ger bron. pre. Before, in presence of. Rad. as, 1 *Ger bron* 2 *brenin Moab*.
Ger-llaw

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Ger-law. pre. Near. Rad. as, 1 *Gerllaw* 2 *my-nydd Tabor*.

Go. præ. Somewhat. Soft, as, *Go-sychan*, *Goddwng*.

Gor. præ. Before T. Asp. as, *Gorthrwm*, *Gorthrech*. Before others. Soft, as, *Gorddyfn*, *Gorfwng*.

O'r Goreu. inter. Very well. Soft. as, *O'r gor-eu* 2 *ddyn*.

Goris. pre. Beneath. Rad. as, 1 *Goris* 2 *mynydd Seion*.

Gormodd. adv. Too much. Soft, as, 1 *Gormodd* 2 *fwyd*.

Goruwch. pre. Above, over. Rad. as, 1 *Goruwch* 2 *pen y mynydd*.

Gwae. inter. Woe. Soft, as, 1 *Gwae* 2 *fi*.

Gwag. præ. Soft. as, *Gwag-freuddwyd*, *Gwag-soft*.

Ar Wahan. adv. Apart.

Gwaith, its compounds. adv. Rad. as, 1 *Unwaith* 2 *chywais y chwedl*.

Gwedi. adv. & conj. After, when. Rad. as, 1 *Gwedi* 2 *dywedyd byn, e dawodd*.

Gwedi. pre. After. Rad. as, 1 *Gwedi* 2 *cynhauf*.

Gwell. adv. Better. Rad. as, 1 *Gwell* 2 *tewi nag ymlsferydd*.

Gwrth. præ. Against. Soft, as, *Gwrth-ddy-wedyd*.

Gwrthdrennydd. adv. Rad. as, 1 *Gwrth-drennydd* 2 *daw achubwr*.

Gwyr. præ. Awry. Soft, as, *Gwyn-gammu*.

I Gyd. adv. Altogether.

Gyd â præ. With, together with. Asp. as, 1 *Gyd â thi*.

Gyferbyn. pre. Over against. Rad. as, 1 *Gyferbyn* 2 *tyei frawd*.

H

H.

Ha, Hai. adv. & inter. Soft, as, 1 *Ha elyn*, 1 *Hai z faehgen*.

Ha ha. inter. Soft, as, 1 *Ha ha z ddynion*.

Hagen. conj. Rad. as, 1 *Hagen z gwnaf fy ngoreu*.

Heb. pre. Soft, as, *Heb arian ac 1 heb z werth*.

Heblaw. pre. Besides. Rad. as, *Yr oedd yno wyr traed, 1 heblaw z marchogion*.

Hebof, Hebot, &c. compound pro.

Heddyw. adv. Today. Rad. as, 1 *Heddyw z dybwelaf adref*.

Hefyd. conj. Also. Soft, as, *Gwnaeth ddrwg, 1 hefyd z gyflafan*. Before verbs. Rad. as, *Dywedodd, 1 hefyd z tyngodd*.

Heibio. pre. By. Rad. as, 1 *Heibio z ty'r milwr*.

Heng. inter. Soft, as, 1 *Heng z wr*.

O Herwydd. conj. Because. Rad. as, *O 1 herwydd z dynedasai*.

O Herwydd. pre. Because of. Rad. as, *O herwydd z drygioni*.

Hi. pro. She. Soft, as, 1 *Hi z ddywedodd wrtho*:

Hibi. pro. she. Soft, as, 1 *Hibi z wnaeth anwiredd*.

Hir. præ: Soft, as; *Hir-drigo, Hir-lwyddiant*.

Hithau. pro. And she. Soft, as, 1 *Hithau z ddywedodd*.

Yn Hollowl. adv. Wholly. Rad: as, *Yn 1 hollowl z gwnaeth ei oreu*.

Hon. pro. This female.

O bonof, o honot &c. compound pro. Soft, as, *Dywedyd o 1 bonof z gelwydd*.

Hew. adv. & inter. Soft, as, 1 *Hew z blant*.

Hwn. pro. This male.

Yr Hon. pro. usually attended with *A*, affirm: or with

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with *Ni*, *Nis*, or *Nid*, negatives.

Hwnnw. pro: That male. Soft, as, *Daeth i bwnnw z dranteth yntef*.

Hwnt i. pre: Beyond. Soft, as, *Hwnt i z dy'r melinydd*.

Hwy. pro: They. Soft, as, *Hwy z ddygafid yno*.

Hwynt, *Hwyntau*, *Hwythau*. pro. Soft, as, *Dygydd i hwnt z drachefn*.

Hwynt hwy. pro: They. Soft, as, *Hwynt hwy z ddywedasant*.

Yn Hwyr. adv: Late.

Nid Hwyrach. adv: Perhaps. Rad. as, *Nid i hwyrach z daw i'r cyntedd*.

Hy. præ: Soft, as, *Hy-ddwyn*, *Hy-gef*.

Hyd. pre: Unto, untill. Soft, as, *Hyd z drwgwyddoldeb*.

Hyll. præ: Soft, as, *Hyll-drem*, *Hyll-wallt*.

Hynny. pro: That. Soft, as, *A i hynny z fydd mewn heddwch*.

Er Hynny. conj: Notwithstanding. Rad. as, *Er hynny z bwytai'r afal*.

Yn Hytrach. adv: Rather. Rad. as, *Yn i bytrach z gwnâ ddaioni*.

L

L. adv: of swearing. Soft, as, *Tyngodd i i z Dduw*. And often with *R*, of *Yr*, added to it. as, *Tyngodd i i'r z deml*.

I. pre: To. Before a pronoun, Rad. as, *Dywid i i z mi*. *Dywedaf i i z ti*. Before a Substantive. Soft, as, *Rhoddes rodd i i z ddygnion*. When *The*, cometh between it and the Substantive in the English; then is *R*, of *Yr*, joined to it; and the form of the word following, if masc. Rad. as, *Rhoddes rodd i i'r z gŵr*; but if fæmin. Soft, as, *Rhoddes rodd i i'r z wrag*.

I. pro. Me.

I. sign of the infinit: mood active. Soft, as, *I* *ddywedyd y gwir.*

Iawn. adv. in compos. Soft, as, *Iawn-farnu.*

Iddo. adv. of exhorting. Soft, as, *Iddo* *2 fech-syn.*

Iddo. compound pro. Soft, as, *Gwn na ddaw i iddo* *2 drangwydd.*

Pm compound pro. having *I*, after it at a distance, either expressed or understood. Rad. as, *Yr Arglwydd oedd i i'm* *2 dal*, *i i'm* *2 cynnal*, ac *i i'm* *2 codi*; *Dygais ef i i'm* *2 ty*: *i: e: Pm dal i*, &c. *Pm ty i.* Before a vowel, Asp. as, *i Pm* *2 hertyn*, *Dy help a gaf i i'm* *2 benaid*: *i: e: Pm hertyn i*, *Pm benaid i.*

Im. compound pro. for *I mi.* Soft, as, *Na wneled bwn i im* *2 wradwyd*; *Haerodd i im* *2 ddwyedyd.*

Ir. præ Soft, as, *Ir-las*, *Ir-wyrdd.*

Is. præ. Below, Rad. as, *i Is* *2 daiar*

Iflaw. præ. Below, underneath. Rad. as, *i Iflaw* *2 ty*, *Ddafydd.*

Nod. adv. beneath.

Pth compound pro: Soft, as, *i Pth* *2 garu*; *i Pth* *2 barchedig*, *Arglwydd.*

Pw compound pro: masc. Soft, as, *i Pw* *2 dad-fam*: Asp. as, *i Pw* *2 thad*, *Iw.* plur. Rad. as, *i Iw* *2 tadau.* Before a verb (sign of the infinit: mood passive) Soft, as, *Peth i iw* *2 goffio*: A thing to be remembered.

LI

Yn Llai. adv. usually with *Na*, or *O*, after it.

Llawer adv. Rad. as, *i Llawer* *2 gwaith.*

Yn llawn. Rad. as, *Yn i llawn* *2 mellithion.* When *O*, follows, Soft, as, *Yn i llawn o* *2 fellithion.*

Lled. præ: Soft, as, *Lled-fyw*, *Lled-farw.*

O'r Lleiaf. conj. At leastwise. Rad. as, *Or i lleiaf* *2 gwnâ hyn.*

Elwyr

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Llwyf. præ: Soft, as, *Llwyf-fwytta*.

Llyma. adv. Soft, as, *Llyma z blentyn*.

Yn Llyn. adv: Thus.

Llyna. adv: Soft, as, *Llyna z ddyn*.

M.

Mae. verb. Rad. as, *Mae z dyn yma*.

Mae. adv: Soft, as, *Mae z Ddaifydd?*

Imas. adv: Without. generally with *O*, or, *Y*, after it.

Mai. conj: That. Rad. as, *Clywais i mai z celwydd yw*.

Mal. adv: As, like. Rad. as, *Mal z dyn yr bedd*.

Malpai. adv: As if. Rad. as *Malpai z dywedyd*.

Mau. pro: possessive. either put with a substantive; or with *Y*, only before it; yet ever having respect to some Substantive, and changing its initial answerable to the gender of the Substantive. as, *Y tad mau, y fam fau*; My father, my mother: or *Y mau, y fau*.

Yn fawr. adv: Greatly.

Megis. adv: As, like: Rad. as, *Megys z dyn y llesgarodd*.

Mewn. adv: and pre: In, within: Rad. as, *Mewn z ty; i mewn z pryd*.

Mi, pro: I. Soft, as, *Mi z ddywedais*.

Minnau. pro: And I. Soft, as, *Minnau z ghwais*.

Mo. negative. having *Ni*, before it at some distance. Soft, as, *Ni dd byth i barhau, i Mo z lwybrau pechaduriaid*.

Mo'ch; for *Mo eich*. Rad. as, *Heb orfod mwy i mo'ch z cymhell*.

Mo'i for *Mo ei*. Masc. Soft, as, *Heb orfod mwy i mo'i z daro*.

heim. Alp. as, *Heb orfod mwy i mo'i z tharo*. for

Mo eu, plur. Rad. as, *Heb or fod mwy i mo't 2 taro*.

Mo'm. for *Mo ein*, negat. Before consonants Rad. as, *Nichlyw i mo'm 2 cerydd*. Before vowels Asp. as, *Ni wrthyd i mo'm 2 henaid*.

Mo'n. for *Mo ein*. Rad. as, *Ni chant yn frau i mo'n 2 gorfod*.

Mor. adv. and conj. As. makes no change of *Ll*, or *Rh*. as, *i Mor 2 llawen*, *i mor 2 rbatted*. changeth others into Soft, as, *i Mor 2 laned*, *i mor 2 decced*.

Mo'th. for *Mo eith*. Soft, as, *Ni wyl i mo'th 2 wit gyfammod*.

Mwy. adv. More. Rad. as, *i Mwy 2 dymunol ynt nag aur*.

Yn Fwy. adv. usually with *Na*, or *O*, after it.

Myfi. pro: I. Soft as, *i Myfi 2 ddywedaf*.

Myn. adv. of swearing. By. Rad. as, *i Myn 2 pen Pharas*.

Mynych. adv. Oft. Rad. as, *i Mynych 2 cyrcbai atto*.

N.

Na. conj. Neither, nor. Asp. as, *i Na 2 phen*, *i na 2 cbynffon*.

Na. adv. Not. Before verbs beginning with *B, D, G, Ll, M, Rh*. Soft, as, *i Na 2 fystia*; *i Na 2 ddychwel*; *i Na 2 dd*; *i na 2 yrr*; *i na 2 ladd*; *i na 2 fyrr*; *i na 2 radia* (Except before *Bod*. Rad. as, *i Na 2 bawn*; *i na 2 bwyf*, *i na 2 byddwyf*: Yet *Bydd*, turns to *Fydd*, as *i Na 2 fydd ymrysongar*) Before verbs beginning with *C, P, T*. Asp. as, *i Na 2 chais*; *i na 2 phall*; *i na 2 thaw*.

O Na. adv. Would to God. hath the same property as *Na*.

Nac. adv. and conj. used before Vowels. as, *i Nec 2 amman*.

Nad

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Nad. adv: before consonants. Rad, as, *Dywaid*
1 nad z Dasydd ydoedd.

O Nadd. adv: of wishing:

Nag e. adv: of denying. Soft, as, *1 Nag e z ddim.*

Naill. adj. Soft, as, *Y 1 naill z ddyn; Y 1 naill z du.*

Namyn. conj. Rad. as, *1 Namyn z pymtheg.*

Na'r. for *Na yr.* Nor the. Before masc: Rad: as, *1 Na'r gŵr.* Before ſæm. Soft, as, *1 Na'r z wraig.*

Na's. adv. Rad. as, *Dywaid 1 na's z gwnaethost.*

Y Neb. pro. Whoſo. It hath either *A*, affirmative; or *Ni*, or *Nis*, negatives, after it.

O'r neilltu. adv: Afide, Apart.

Neu. conj: Or. Soft as, *Pan chwilio efe am waed 1 neu z drais.*

Ni. adv: hath the ſame properties as *Na*, adv.

Ni. pro: We, Us. Rad. as, *Ni wnawn 1 ni z mwyl ufudd-dod.*

Nid. adv: before conſonants. Rad. as, *1 Nid z dyn ydyw.*

Ni'm, Ni'n, Ni'ch compound pro: Rad. as *1 Ni'm, 1 ni'n, 1 ni'ch z carodd.*

Ninnau. pro: And we. Soft, as, *1 Ninnau z ddywedwn.*

Nis. adv: Not. before conſonants Rad. as, *1 Nis z mynni ddyall.*

Ni'th. compound pro: Soft, as, *1 Nith z garodd*

Ne. conj: as *Na*, conj.

Ne'd. conj: Even. Rad. as, *Cŵr bawb, 1 ne'd z gelyn.*

Neg. as *Nac.*

Nyni. pro: We. Soft, as, *Nyni z ddywedwn.*

O.

O. pro: He. Soft, as, *1 O z ddywedodd wrthyl; dyf*

R z *dyf*

oeddidd 1 *o* *gelvuydd*.

O. pre: From, Of, Out of. Soft, as, 1 *O ddydd* 1 *ddydd*; 1 *O* 2 *frainc a phris*.

O. conj: If. Rad. as, 1 *O* 2 *ceri fi*. sometimes Asp. as, 1 *O* 2 *chysyd rhai i'm herbyn* Psal: can 18. 48.

O. interj. Soft, as, 1 *O* 2 *Dduw*; 1 *O* 2 *vuraig* *maur yw dy ffydd*.

O ethryb. adv. and pre. Because of Rad. as, 1 *O ethryb* 2 *godineb*.

O flaen. pre: Before. Rad. as, 1 *O flaen* 2 *brenin* *Syria*.

O herwydd. adv. and pre. Because of. Rad as, 1 *O herwydd* *drygchwant*.

O gyleb. pre: About. Rad. as 1 *o gyleb* 2 *mynydd* *asion*.

O blegid, Obleid. conj: Because of. Rad. as, 1 *O-begid* 2 *celvuydd*.

Obry. adv. Below. Soft, as, 1 *Obry* 2 *ddyn*.

Och. inter. Soft, as, 1 *Och* 2 *Dduw*.

Od. conj: If. used before vowels. as, 1 *Od* 2 *zerys efe*.

Oddi-atev. adv: Rad. as, 1 *Oddi-atev* 2 *dau e'n* *ebrovuydd*.

Oddi-allan. pre: used with I, after it, as, *Oddi-allan i dy*.

Oddiar. pre: Soft, as, 1 *Oddiar* 2 *gesn yr affyn*.

Oddi-drav. adv: Rad. as, 1 *Oddi-drav* 2 *dau* *deryn*.

Oddieithr. conj: Rad. as, 1 *Oddieithr* 2 *gwds y* *marchog*.

Oddi-fevun. adv: and pre: Rad. as, 1 *Oddi-fevun* 2 *ty Simon*.

Oddi-worth. pre: From. Soft, as, 1 *Oadiworth* 2 *bla*, *haint y nodau* &c.

Oddi-yma. adv: From hence. Rad. as, 1 *Oddi-yma* 2 *tramvuydd*.

Oddi

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Oddi-yna. adv: From thence. Rad. as, i *Oddi-yna* z *terredd allan*.

Odduchod. adv: From above. Rad. as, i *Odduchod* z *daeth yr eryr*.

Oddusod. adv: From beneath. Rad. as, i *Oddusod* z *tardd ffynhonnau*.

O'i compound pro: Out of His. Soft, as, i *O'i* z *dy*, i *O'i* z *agoniant*.—Her Asp. as, i *O'i* z *thy*.—Their, Rad. as, i *O'i* z *tai*.

Yn ol. adv: Rad. as, i *Yn ol* z *dychwelyd*. So, *Yn ol.* pre: as, i *Yn ol* z *glendid fy nvylo*.

O'm. compound pro. Out of my. Rad. as, i *O'm* z *tŷ i*.

Ond. conj: Rad. as, i *Ond* z *tirion ydyw'r ar-fau*.

Ond odid. adv: Rad. as, i *Ond odid* z *daw trachefn*.

Oni, Os ni. conj. Soft, as, *Cospir di*, i *oni* (or, i *os ni*) z *weithi*.

Onid. adv: &c conj. Rad. as, i *Onid* z *dyn a wel-as?*

Onis. conj. Rad. as, i *Onis* z *dywedi wrthys?*

Or. conj. If. Rad. as, i *O'r* z *dywedi gelwyld*.

O'r pre: Before masc. Rad. as, i *O'r tŷ*. Before fæm. Soft, as, i *O'r* z *drêf*.

O'r before Adjectives, Rad. as, i *O'r* z *glanas*; *O'r* i *puraf*.

O'r (*tu allan, tu dravv, tu fevun, tu hvunt, tu ol*) *parthyma.* pre: have I, or I'r, after them.

Os. conj. If. Rad. as, i *Os* z *tery efe*.

Os nid. conj: Rad. as, *Unvvaith*, i *os nid* z *dvuyvaith* z *daeth*.

O'th. compound pro: Soft, as, i *O'th* z *garu*; *A ddavv* i *o'th* z *ddautu attad*.

Ovv. inter: Soft, as, i *Ovv* z *vuraig*.

P.

Pa. pro: What. Soft, as, 1 *Pa* 2 *ddyn?* 1 *Pa* 2 *guddio'r wyt dy wynebpwyd?*

Pa (*ddelw, eibryb, fodd*) fut, *P'odd, P'vodd, Pa-ham.* adv: used with *Y, or Yr,* after them.

Pan. adv: When. Soft, as, 1 *Pan* 2 *gosawn;* 1 *2 pan* 1 *vvascarodd.*

Parth a, pre: Towards. Alp: as, 1 *Parth a* 2 *thref*

Parth ag, pre: Towards. used before vowels. as, 1 *Parth ag* 2 *adref.*

Pe, Pes. conj: If. Rad, as, 1 *Pe,* or 2 *Pes* 1 *gvneuthit bynny.*

Ped. conj: If. used before vowels: except before *Bed,* and its tenses; and then Soft, as, 1 *Ped* 2 *fyddwn,* &c. or incorporated with them, as, *Pettvun, pettit, pettai.* &c.

P'le. adv: Where. Rad. as, 1 *P'le* 2 *gvnaeibese felly?*

Pob. adj: Every. Rad. as, 1 *Pob* 2 *gvur,* 1 *pob* 2 *gvuraig.*

Prim. adv: Scarcely. used as *Braidd.* vide.

Pwy. pro. Who. Soft, as 1 *Pwy* 2 *ddyvuedadd felly?*

R.

Rhag. præ: Soft, as, *Rhag-flaenu, Rhag-ddyvuedyd.*

Rhag. pre: From. Rad. as, 1 *Rhag* 2 *hlinder a chafineb:* 1 *Rhag* 2 *stara dy droed wrth garreg.*

Rhag bron, Rhag wryneb. pre: Before, in presence of. Rad. as, 1 *Rhag bron* (2 *rhag wryneb*) 1 *Duww.*

Rhagos, Rhagot. compound pro:

Rhwng. pre: Between. Rad. as, 1 *Rhwng* 2 *ty Ddafydd a'r Llan.*

Rhy. præ: Soft, as, *Rhy-draul.*

Rhy. adv: Excessively. Soft, as, *Ac yn* 1 *rhy* 2 *gaseu geiriau.*

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O *Rhyfedd*. inter. Soft, as, O 1 *rhyfedd* 2 *ddyn*.

Rhyngof, *Rhyngot*, compound pro. have *â*, or *ag*, with a pronoun or Substant: after them: as, *Rhyngof â Duw*: And sometimes a peculiar primitive Pronoun between them and *â*, or *ag*: as, *Rhyngof si â Dafydd*; *rhyngot ti âg ef*.

Rhyw. adj: some. Soft, as, 1 *Rhyw* 2 *ddyn*; 1 *rhyw* 2 *wraig*.

S.

Y sawl. pro: Whoso, He that, generally attended with *A*, affirmat: or with *Nâ*, or *Ni*, negat: as, *Y sawl na wnellyn*, *Y sawl ni wnel* (or *nis gwnel*) *byn*.

Sef. adv: Rad. as, 1 *sef* 2 *cadarn yw d'orchymmyn*.
'*st*. inter: Soft, 1 '*st* 2 *blentyn*.

T.

Tan. pre. Under. Soft, as, 1 *Tan* 2 *draed*.

Tau pro: Thy. used after its subst: with *Y*, or *Yr*, before them: as, *Y tad tau*; *Yr Arglwydd tau*. And sometimes with *Y*, only before it: as, *Y tau*, Thine.

Taw. conj; That. Rad. as, *Dywaid i tatw 2 telwydd yw*.

Ti. pro: Thou. Soft, as, 1 *Ti* *ddywedais*.

Tra. adv: Whilst. Rad. as, 1 *Tra* 2 *parhau haul a lleuad*.

Tra. præ: Before C. P. T. Asp. as, *Tra-chadarn*, *Tra-phrydferth*, *Tra-thenau*. Before others, Rad. as, *Tra-dysal*, *Tra-glan*, *Tra-mawr*.

Tradwy. adv: Rad. as, 1 *Tradwy* 2 *cyfododd*.

Yn Dragwydd. adv: For ever. Rad. as, *Yn dragwydd 2 rhydd drugaredd*.

Tranoeth. adv: Rad. as, 1 *Tranoeth* 2 *traethodd araitb*.

Trows. præ: Soft, as, *Trows-ddadl*, *Trows-gyhudded*.
Trenyd

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Trennydd. adv. Rad. as, 1 *Trennydd* 2 *dychwel* adref.

Tros. pre. Soft, as, *Rhoddes ei fywyd yn brydwerth* 1 *tros* 2 *ddynion*. Before an adverb, sometimes Rad. as, 1 *Tros* 2 *byth*.

Trwof, Trwot. &c. compound pro. Rad. as, 1 *Trwof* 2 *taraedd* *gledayf*.

Trwy. pre. Through. Soft, as, 1 *Trwy* 2 *orthrymder*, 1 *trwy* 2 *gorph* *dydd*.

Tu a pre. Towards. Alp. as, 1 *Tu a* *thréf*.

Tu ag at. pre. Soft, as, 1 *Tu ag at* *dy'r dewyn*.

Tu ag at am. pre. As touching. Soft, as, 1 *Tu ag at am* 2 *gelwyddau dynion*.

Tydi. pro. Thou. Soft, as, 1 *Tydi* 2 *ddywedaisf*.
U.

Uch. pre. Above, over. Rad. as, 1 *Uch* 2 *mynydd* *Seion*.

Uwch. pre. Above, over. Rad. as, 1. *Uwch* 2 *gwynt*, 1 *Uwch* 2 *dyfroedd lawer mae ei drôn*; *Rhoif dyfendithion* 1 *uwch* 2 *po taul*.

Uchben, Uwchben. pre. Over, Above. Rad. as, 1 *Uwchben* 2 *mesur*.

Ue blaw, Uwchlaw. pre. Above, More than, Rad. as, 1 *Uwchlaw* 2 *pynt*.

Uchod. adv. Upwards, Above.

Yn Unmodd, yn Unfut, yn Unwedd. adv. Alike. They have *a* (pre.) after them.

Ust. inter. Soft, as, 1 *Ust* 2 *blentyn*.
W.

I Wared. adv. Down, downwards. Rad. as, 1 *I wared* 2 *descynnodd*.

Wb, Wb wb. inter: Soft, as, 1 *Wb*, or 1 *wbwb* 2 *ddynion*.

Wiithian. adv. Now at length. Rad. as, 1 *Wiithian* 2 *dychwelion*.

Wst

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Wf. inter. Soft, as, *1 Wff 2 dafn*

Weth. pre. By, Soft, as, *1 Weth 2 Iesur* *1 wrth*
fynydd yr olewydd.

Wethys. *Wrethys.* &c. compound pro. Rad. as,

1 Wrethys 2 2 yn afiechyd.

Y. article. Before male Rad. as, *1 Y 2 gwr*, *1 Y 2*

trawin. Before fem. Soft, as, *1 Y wrang*, *1 Y 2 ffr-*

bwins.

Y adv. of affirm. Rad. as, *Diau 1 Y 2 daethy dyn.*

Rhod dial hawdd 1 Y 2 gallaf.

Ylmi. adv. This year. Rad. as, *1 Ylmi 2 gwnaeth*

lanastra.

Ychydig. adv. A little. Soft, as, *1 Ychydig 2 fwyd*,

or, *afwyd.*

Yd, ydd. adv. of affirm. used before vowels.

Ym. adv. of swearing. By. Rad. as, *1 Ym 2 fy*

Edum.

Ym. præ. Soft, as, *Ym-bleidto, ym-dreiglo.*

Ym. y. & c. compound pro. Rad. as, *Duw 1*

ym 2 c 2 carodd.

Ymal. adv. Hither. Before a verb. Rad. as, *1*

Ymal 2 ddu y brwnin. Before a Substan. Soft, as,

Duw 1 yma 2 ddyn.

Yn. inter. Out of. used with *O* after it. as, *Y-*

Yn. adv. Away. Rad. as, *1 Yn 2 2 Laffan*

Ymlaen. adv. Forwards. It has *Y*, or *Y*, gene-

ally *Ymlaen 2 cerddai's marchog.*

Ymron. adv. Almost. Rad. as, *1 Ymron 2 2 fwy,*

Yn. particle, which denotes quality, state, or

distribution, before *L*, or *R*, Rad. as, *Yn 2 2*

yn 2 2 llongydd; 1 yn 2 rhannau, yn 2 rhelol. But before

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other consonants, Soft, as, 1 yn 2 frenin, 1 yn 2 frenhines, 1 yn 2 warth; 1 yn 2 dda, 1 yn 2 dirion, 1 yn 2 fwyn, 1 yn 2 ogoneddus.

Yn. When sign of the participle of the Present tense. Rad. as, 1 yn 2 caru, 1 yn 2 dywedyd.

Yn. pre: hath generally Y, after it. Or otherwise makes the following changes.

Before B. Yn changes its own N, into M; and makes the following Initial Liq. as, 1 Ym 2 mōn mynydd.

Before C. Yn, either casts away its N, or changes it into M, and makes the following Initial Liq. as, Y 'nghanol; Y 'nghyngor yr annwilion: yng Ngbrist Jesu.

Before D. Liq. as, 1 yn 2 Nuw, 1 yn 2 seallus, 1 yn 2 nefodol.

Before G. yn, loses its N; and makes the following Initial Liq. as, Y'ngwrthwyneb; y'ngweith-redoedd eu dwylo.

Before M. Yn, changes into ym; and the following Initial Rad. as, 1 ym 2 meddiant.

Before P. yn, changes into ym; and makes the following Initial Liq. as, 1 ym 2 mbyrth merch Seion.

Before T. yn, makes the following Initial Liq. as, 1 yn 2 nbeml ei sancteid drwydd; 1 yn 2 nbyrbai byw. And sometimes throws away its N, and incorporates with the word: as, y-nhellid yr brenin, y-nby Simon.

Yn erbyn pre: Rad. as, 1 Yn erbyn 2 gelynlion y brenin.

Yn ol. adv; and pre: After. Rad. as, 1 yn ol 2 dywedyd tywy, 1 yn ol 2 Dafydd y daw Pedr.

Yn ymyl. pre. By. Rad. as, 1 yn ymyl 2 mōr Tiberis.

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Yna. adv. Then. Rad. as, *Yna a ddyddia*
Joan.

Ynau. adv. Now. Rad. as, *Ynau a dychwel-*
wn aaref.

Yngyl. adv. pre. About. Rad. as, *Yngyl a*
dyddys, a ynghylch a trugain.

Ynged. adv. Rad. as, *Ynged a ylltyn.*

Yngwydd. adv. pre. Before, in presence of. Rad. as,
a yngwydd a powb.

Ynghyd. adv. Together.

Yno. adv. There. Before verbs, Rad. as, *Yno*
a gwnaed ei wely. Before other Parts: Soft, as *Bydd*
a yno a ddrwgwaithreduyr; Bydd a yno a fith a
lletty.

Ynos, ynot, ynod, &c. compound pro. Rad.
as, *a ynos &c a yf clesydau; a ynod a gersaledd-*
af.

Yntau. pro. And he. Soft, as, *Yntau a ddy-*
we dai.

Yr. adv. of affirm. used before vowels: as, *a*
a sedd gwr a'i enw Joan.

Yr. con. adverbial. as *Er.*

Ys of. adv. as, *Sef.*

Ysgatfydd. adv. Perhaps. Rad. as, *a ysgatfydd a*
daw anghyflwr.

Yt, for *Ii.* Soft, as, *Am a yt a gylgoditros-*
tynt.

Yth. compound pro. Soft, as, *Heddyw a yth*
a genhedlais.

Note in general, That many of these Par-
ticles; especially Adverbs; have X, ge-
nerally understood between Them, and
the Ver: Or have their Influence sus-
pended

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pended by the nominative case: And therefore suffer Verbs to retain their radical Initials. But when They are placed next before other Parts of speech, They change the Initials of those Parts generally to the Soft form. Examples hereof may be seen on *Yma* and *Yay*.

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